BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1822. [NUMBER 1579.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

Government Advertisement.

NOTIC[redacted]VEN.

TH[redacted] of BRITISH [redacted]OKERCHIEFS [redacted]uction on FRIDAY [redacted]6th of [redacted]ber next at the General [redacted] Room in the Bunder.

[redacted]he terms and conditions will be sta[redacted] at the time of sale.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. E. ELLIOT,
Acting Warehouse-keeper.

[redacted]OMBAY.
[redacted]RAL SALE ROOM,
[redacted]ember 30th 1822.

શરકારી-જાહીર-નામો

[redacted]જે-વીલાથી-થુતરી-ડુમાલ-થોડા [redacted]માજે-તે-શુકરવારના-દીને-તારી [redacted]આવતા-ડીજેમબર-મહીના-મધે-[redacted]કુપર-શરકારી-માલ-વેચવા-ઠેકાણે [redacted]-કરાજ-કરીને-વેચીશે *

[redacted]કરાર-મદાર-વકરીના-ઠાણે-માલ [redacted]ો-જશે—તારીખ 30 નવેમબર-[redacted]૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

[redacted]વરઘરી મણીરઘર

[redacted]ઠેલજે વીઘણેલી ખીતીસઘર [redacted]ડઘે વધે વધેન તે ખીકઘરી [redacted]જીએ ૬ એતે ઉજેંઘરી ઘંઘઘ [redacted]વીર વરઘરચે વીઘરીચે ગીઘ [redacted]ી વિઘડે જેનંપ મરઘ વીઘરે મ

[redacted]યાચ મઘમ મઘન વીઘરીચે [redacted]ીજેવ મરવીતીર તાજીએ ૩૦ વધેં [redacted]ન ૧૮૨૨ ઈંવરી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Advertisement.

IT is hereby notified to all persons importing Goods by sea into Malabar and Canara, from Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the subordinate ports, and claiming the benefit of the duty there paid as set off against that demandable in Malabar and Canara, that they are required to produce the necessary certificate at the period of importation, and that from and after the 1st of September next, no claim to an exemption from, or abatement of duty will be admitted, unless the aforesaid documents shall accompany the application for permission to pass the Goods.

(Signed) J. BABINGTON.
Collector of Customs

CALICUT,
Office of the Col. of Sea Customs in Malabar, and Canara,
4TH APRIL 1822.

TRUE COPY
W. G. BIRD,
Acting Collector.

BOMBAY,
Custom House
24TH NOV. 1822.

જાહેર-ખબર

શરવે-લોકોને-જાહેર-થાએ-જે-શ્રી-બંગાલ-તથા-મુંબઇ-તથા-મદરાજ-તથા-એનાં-કેઠલનાં-શરવે-બંદરોથી-દરીમાર્ગે-રશતે-શ્રી-મલબાર-તથા-કાનરા-બંદરમાં-લોકો-માલ-લઇજાએ-ચ-અને-તે-માલની-જકાત શ્રી-મલબાર-તથા-કાનરા-બંદરવાલા-માંગોચ-તે-આપીને-તે-લોકો-કેરેચરે-કમેબંબંદરેથી-માલ-લાવે-આવ્યા-એ-તે-બંદરમાં કમે-જકાત-પગાર-કી-ચીજે-તે-મુજરે-માંગેજે—તે-વાશતે-જે-લોકો-આવતી-તારીખ ૧ લી-શપતેમબરથી-શ્રી-મલબાર-તથા કાનરા-બદરમાં-માલ-લાવે-તે-તે-માલની-શાઠે-જકાત-આપી-હોએ-તેનો-દાખલો-લઇજાએ—અને-તે-માલ-કુકમ-કાડીને-કુતારે-તે-વખતે-દાખલો-આપે—કદાચ-એ-માલ-કુતારતી-વખતે-તેની-શાઠે-દાખલો-નહી-આપશે-તોતે-ધણીને જકાતમાં-મુજરે-મગાર-બાદ-આપશે-નહી

(નીશાની) જે-બાબીગટન
જકાત-વશુલ-કરનારો

શ્રી-મલબાર-તથા-કાનરાની-
દરીમાની-જકાત-લેનારની
હાજરીશ-શ્રી-કલીકટ—તા
રીખ ૪ થી-આપરેલ ૧૮૨૨
(અશલ-કુપરથી-ખરી-નકલ-કુતારીછે)
બીલીઅમ-નારજ-બરડ
આકતીગ-કલેકટર

શ્રી-મુંબઇની-જકાતનુ
કારખાનુ—તા-૨૮ મી
નવેમબર ૧૮૨૨ *

શ્રી

મણીર ઐઘર્

કેલીજે વર્ષ પ્રેઘ્રંવ મણીર મ
ચતોં જે શ્રીઘંગાર પ ઊઘઈ
વ્રમવ પ યાઘરથી વર્ષ
તીર વરમ્ગેં શ્રીમરઘન પ

ડા ઘંઘગી ગ્રેમ મર જેતાત ત્યાવ
મરઘન પ ઘરવડે ઘંઘગી જઘત
મગતાત ત્યાતીર ઈીગ ક્યા ઘંઘ
ગ્રગીન મર તેઘે જેતાત ત્યાની પ
ઘત જીઘંગી જઘત મરઘંઘગી ઘ
ગાર ગ્રેગ વગેર તી મરઘર પ
ઘરવડે ઘંઘગી જઘતીત પમ મગ
તાત ત્યાતપ મરઘર ગ્રેઘણી છે
તે વઘતેંઘનચે તાગીછે ૧ પાંગીન
મર ત્યા ઘંઘગી જીતનપતા પેરેવ
તઘન્ન તેઘે ક્યાપ જગીજ્યાવ જ
ઘતીત ઈીગ વઘઘ પમ ઘગઘ
ઘપ મણીર મનણાન મણી

(ગીા) જે ઘગીગંજ
જઘત ઘેણાર

શ્રી મરઘર પ ઘરવડા
જરપગાંચી જઘત
ઘેણાઘ્રચી ઘઘ્રીજ
શ્રી ઘ્રગઘ્રગ તાા ૪
વધ્રીર વમ ૧૮૨૨
વવન્ન પરમ ઈીઘેગી જમર
વધે

ગીર્ઇંરઘ્ર ક્યાર્ઘર્ડ
વઘગીજ ઘરેમગર્

શ્રી ઊીગર્ઇંચે જઘત ઘં
ઘર તાગીછે ૨૯ જ
પેંઘચ વમ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
At the Old Marine Gate

On TUESDAY the 3d of Dec. next,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY Old MARINE STORES and WATER CASKS, returned from the Hon'ble Company's CRUIZERS, BOATS, &c. And also some coils of twice laid SUNN HEMP ROPE. Further particulars and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Store-Keeper's Office.

Terms of Sale. A deposit of 10 per Cent is to be paid immediately by the purchasers, and the articles to be cleared away and paid for, on, or before the 10th day after that of the sale; or the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOS. BUCHANAN,
Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Marine Board.
JAMES J. ROBINSON,
Actg Secretary.

BOMBAY.
Marine Store's Office.
26th Nov. 1822.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Sales of Cinnamon, notified by the Government Advertisement of the 10th May 1822, will commence on Monday the 2d of December next at noon; and will be held at the Office of The Commissioner of Revenue, and be superintended by him, assisted by the Export and Import Warehouse keeper.

Ten per Cent of the amount of sale is to be deposited with the Warehouse Keeper on the day of sale, which deposit will be forfeited, if the whole amount is not paid in a fortnight after; and the Cinnamon which may not be paid for, will be resold.

On the day after the sale, the lots will be weighed over by the Warehouse Keeper, and according to such weighing, after deduction for Tare, the price to be paid for each lot will be calculated. The Bales will be marked with the initials of the Purchaser, and from that time will be at his risk; but may continue in the Government Warehouse, free of expense, for Three Months; after which, Warehouse rent, at the rate of a Rix Dollar, a Bale, monthly, will be charged.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
COLOMBO 14TH OCTOBER, 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS.

On WEDNESDAY the 18 of Dec. next
A COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
PRINTS, VIEWS,
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS,
RECENTLY IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND.
AMONGST THEM WILL BE FOUND,

FRAZER'S Himalya Views, Dodwell's Views in Greece, Scenery in Germany, Sicily, Italy, Switzerland, Scotland, Paris, on the Thames &c Suite of Roman Costumes, Gell's Pompeii, Sketches of Horses, English, French, Flemish, Arab, &c.

Craven's, Dodwell's Ousely's, Hoare's, & other Tours, British Poets 150 Vols, Blackwood's Magazine in 8 Vol, Edinburgh Review 35 Vols, Pawley's General Atlas, Byron's and Moore's works, Bucks Beauties, together with many other Historical, Scientific & Classical Works will be more amply detailed in the Catalogues,

Bombay 23d Nov

Register of sums deposited in the Honorable Company's Treasury at Bombay on account of the Estates of deceased Military Persons to the 31st October 1822, shewing of those discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last one was published.

WHEN DEPOSITED.		BY WHOM DEPOSITED.	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM ESTATES.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1819 Nov.	20th	J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster S. D. G., ...	Luscar Candoo Jadow, of the 5th Com. Art., ..	2 1 76	
1820 January,	18th	Lieutenant Col. G. M. Cox, coming at Poona,..	Capt. John Lewis, of the 4th Regt. N. I., ...	15185 3 39	
1821 July,	20th	Lieut. J. Clarke, Acting Adjutant and late in Charge of the 2d Battalions 1st or Gren. Regt.,	Lieut. J. Sandwith, of the Said Corps, ...	732 3 18	
September,	1st	Lieut. and Adjt. Meriton, of the B. E. Regt.,	Private Charles Stevens, ...	— 93	
			——John Burden, ...	— 09	
December,	21st	Lieut. Col. R. Whish, of the 1st Bat. Artillery,	Sergeant John West, ...	874 3 00	
1822 March,	2d	Capt. J. Laurie, Deputy Commissary of Stores, at Ahmednuggur, ...	Gunner John Ramsey, of the Artillery, ...	5 2 27	
April,	12th	Major R. A. Willis, Town Major, ...	Captain Thomas Daubeney, of the 1st | 1st,....	556 2 28	
"	16th	Lieut. M. C. Decluzean, Adj. of the 2d Bat. Artillery, ...	Gunner James McCarty, ...	20 0 82	Unclaimed.
			——Frederick Oates, ...	17 3 09	
			——Daniel Giblin, ...	12 0 11	
			——James Jones, ...	13 1 72	
			——James Marshall, ...	8 3 84	
			——Michael McLaughlin, ...	16 0 13	
			——Robert Haigle, ...	14 0 00	
			——Patrick Mechan, ...	24 2 59	
			——Rush Baker, ...	14 3 78	
			——William Henry, ...	3 0 00	
			——John Keating, ...	3 0 00	
			——Henry Goulding, ...	3 0 00	
			——Gunner Richard Grand, ...	3 0 00	
"	24th	Lieut. Thomas Leighton, Brigade Major, ...	Captn. J. H. Talbot, of the Mad. Establishment,	2411 2 70	Paid the 9th Sept. 1822, to Richard Woodh
"	"	Lieut. J. Walker, of Artillery, ...	Bombardier James Frazer, of the 3d Company 2d Bat. Artil, ...	98 0 05	Esq. Register and Administrator.
			Gunner George Reeves, of 4th Company 2d Battalion Artillery, ...	26 1 48	
May,	17th	Lieut. W. Noton, Act. Adjt. of the 1 | 11. ..	Private C. Cloyd, of the Independent Veteran Company, ...	7 1 76	
"	23d	Capt. J. Johnson, Adjt of 1st Troop H. A. ..	Trumpeter William Wildey, of H. A.	28 1 39	
			Gunner William Dewhurst, Ditto, ...	23 1 20	
			——George William, Ditto, ...	24 2 18	
			——Wm. McIntosh, of F. A., ...	3 2 05	
			——John Daniel, Ditto, ...	23 3 04	
"	"	Lieut. Col. B. Kennett, Comdg. at Bassadore, ..	Qr. Mr. Sergeant H. Brown, ...	446 2 24	
"	"	Ditto——————Ditto ——————	Lieut. W. V. Glasscott, of the 2d or Marine Battalion 12th Regiment N. I., ...	2989 1 95	
"	29th	Lieut. R. O. Meriton, Adjutant of the Bombay European Regiment, ...	Sergeant George Kinghorn, ...	79 2 24	
			Private Joseph Newland, ...	10 0 88	
			——Peter Denovan, ...	8 0 06	
			——Edward Murphy, ...	7 3 54	
			——William Vaughan, ...	19 3 55	
			——Andrew Doran, ...	8 2 54	
			——Thomas Flannaghan, ...	12 3 39	
			——Andrew Carney, ...	37 3 85	
			——James Flannaghan, ...	6 3 01	
			——William Ingram, ...	8 3 76	
			——Patrick Dougherty, ...	2 3 93	
			——Thomas Young, ...	23 3 54	
			——William Christie, ...	8 0 82	
			Serjeant William Horrell, ...	22 1 29	
			Private William Holmes, ...	21 2 71	
			——John Harris, ...	14 0 65	
			Drummer John Lloyd, ...	19 2 24	
			Private Thomas Whittington, ...	24 0 62	
			——James Stewart, ...	9 0 37	
			——David Murdock, ...	23 0 46	
			——William Knight, ...	2 1 49	
			——John Jackson, ...	13 0 77	Unclaimed.
			——George Pringle, ...	23 0 40	
			——Thomas McTeague, ...	37 1 62	
			——John Lovell, ...	22 2 68	
			——Alexander McKinzie, ...	13 2 66	
			——James Bohannan, ...	10 3 06	
			——Peter Houston, ...	14 0 20	
			——Peter Ward, ...	17 2 94	
			——William Marsh, ...	52 1 10	
			——William Peters, ...	6 1 83	
			——Joseph Sheane, ...	47 2 83	
			——John McKnight, ...	4 2 54	
			——William Bushby, ...	15 3 9	
			——John Boulger, ...	9 2	
			——John Griffiths, ...	5	
			——Joseph Wilkins, ...	9	
			——John Dalton, ...	14	
			——William Healy, ...	1	
			——George Bingham, ...		
			——Francis McLean, ...		
			——Robert Coleman, ...		
			——Edward Cassidy, ...		
			——James Wilson, ...		
			——John Morton, ...		
			——John Woods, ...		
			——Edward Cooke, ...		
			——Thomas McCoy, ...		
			——John Lovell, ...		
			——Edward Howe, ...		
			——Peter Leach, ...		
			——John Webb, ...		
			——George Fish		
			——Robert Colle		
			——John Flood, ...		
			——William Meldr		
			Sergeant Philip Marks	19	
			Private Francis Bounce	9 0 95	

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

WHEN DEPOSITED.		BY WHOM DEPOSITED.	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
1822.							
May,	29th	Lt. R. O. Meriton, Adj...	Private James Newman, ...	3	2	33	
			——— Francis McGhee, ...			51	
			——— Patrick Cassidy, ...	21	2	71	
			——— Thomas M. Caw, ...	6	3	22	
			——— Walter Gordon, ...	4	1	41	
			Corporal John Wardle, ...		2	74	
			Private Robert Fleming, ...	9	3	95	
			——— James Hampson, ...		3	81	
			——— Daniel Salmon, ...	14	2	56	
			——— James Leach, ...	10	2	48	Unclaimed.
			——— James Rothwell, ...	11	0	54	
			——— William Wells, ...	14	2	22	
			——— John Pauley, ...	8	3	20	
			——— John Fleet, ...	11	3	68	
			——— William Ogilvie, ...	13	0	84	
			——— Alexander Munroe, ...	24	1	05	
			——— Allen Galbraith, ...	10	0	98	
June	28th	Major James Salter, in Charge of the 1 | 8 ..	Sergeant Sharp, of the said Corps, ...	593	0	75	
July	6th	Surgeon D. S. Young, ...	Captain Hollis, of the 4th Regiment N. I., ...	6335	1	50	
"	8th	...jor Charles Freeman, Comdg. A. J. Brigade,	Captain Topander, ...	982	1	25	
"	"	Captain John Morin, in Charge of the 2d Battalion Grenr. Regiment, ...	Lieutenant Lechmere, of the 1st | 12th. ...	606	1	74	Paid the 27th Aug. 1822, to Richard Woodhouse, Esq. Register and Administrator.
"	10th	Lieut. Col. Richard, Whish, Comdg. 1st Bat. Art.	Fifer Archibald Burt, ...	9	0	78	
			Bombardier Robert Braly, ...	16	3	60	
			Gunner Richard Window, ...	18	1	20	
			——— John Pomeroy, ...	22	1	21	
			——— John McDonald, ...	10	1	48	
			——— Abrahim Daken, ...	13	3	50	
"	13th	Major Samuel Strover, in Charge of the 2d Battalion Artillery, ...	Sergeant Patrick Mathews, ...	81	1	88	Unclaimed.
			——— William Brown, ...	23	0	00	
			——— Rush Baker, ...	63	0	44	
			——— John McIntyre, ...	7	2	85	
			——— Thomas Knipe, ...	27	0	06	
			——— John Bowe, ...	4	2	03	
August	15th	Lieut. W. V. Hewitt, Adjt. of the 1 | 3 B. N. I., ...	Ensign. J. A. Inglis, doing duty with the said Corps, ...	1051	0	25	Paid the 26th Oct. 1822, to Richard Woodhouse, Esq. Register and Administrator.
"	21th	Lieut. Col. P. Dunber, Comdg. 3d Regt. L. C..	Cornet T. Spencer of the said Corps, ...	1927	1	54	Ditto, Do. Do.
Oct.	8th	Colonel Ewart, Comanding Sholapore Brigade,..	Assistant Surgeon Cooke, ...	3437	0	12	
"	"	Robert Harman, Paymaster of H. M's. 17th Light Dragoons, ...	Lieut. W. H. B. Lindsey, of the same Corps,..	1485	1	28	
"	"	Captn. F. Schuler, of the Artillery, ...	Drummer Eaves, of the 2nd Company 2nd Battalion Artillery, ...	12	0	61	Unclaimed.
"	"	Major G. Sale, of H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons.	Doctor William O'Donel, of the said Corps,....	3149	2	84	
"	23th	Captn. J. G. Richards, of the 1st | 6th N. I. ..	Major Francis Donnelly, of the said Corps,....	7774	0	10	Paid the 26th Oct. 1822, to Richard Woodhouse, Esq. Register and Administrator.

BOMBAY CASTLE
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
31st October 1822,

ERRORS EXCEPTED
B. DOVETON,
Deputy Accountant General.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
AT THE GODOWNS,
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS. FORBES AND CO.
On THURSDAY next the 5th Dec.
AT NOON
FIFTY HOGSHEADS OF
SOUND AND EXCELLENT
PALE ALE,
IMPORTED PER
JAMES SIBBALD,
FROM THE RESPECTABLE HOUSE OF
GOODWYN & CO.
ALSO
FIFTEEN HOGSHEADS FROM
WILLIAM BLACK,
PER SAME SHIP.
To be put up in small lots. Terms, Cash.
Bombay 29th November 1822

Has part of her cargo on board,
AND WILL SAIL
WITH ALL POSSIBLE DISPATCH,
FOR
LONDON:
THE SHIP
BARKWORTH,
600 TONS BURTHEN.

THIS ship is fitted up expressly for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to *Cursetjee* and *Jehangheer Ardaseer*, or to Captain *John Pedlar* or *Mr. Robert Tayler*, Rampart Row.

Bombay 29th November 1822

WARRANTED TO SAIL
FOR
LONDON,
ON THE 12th OF JANUARY,
OR FORFEIT FREIGHT,
THE WELL KNOWN
TEAK BOMBAY SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,

HAS accommonations disengaged for two families; and carries a surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to *Cursetjee* and *Jehangeer Ardaseer*, or to Capt. *John Pedlar*, or Mr. *Taylor*, in Rampart Row.

Bombay 29th Nov. 1822

Passage to London
THE WELL KNOWN SHIP
SARAH,
CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

IS expected to arrive here in this month, or early in next, and will positively sail again for London on the 15th January 1823.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his office, where a plan of her superior accommodations may be seen.

This shipcarries a Surgeon, and was have to left England possitively in all July.

Bombay 8th November 1822.

FRENCH WINES.

A ...r of a French ship which sai... has left in the hands of DR. ... chests of CLARET, sol... TIGNAN and DE G... y gentlemen requiring such ... Wines, may have them at a low...

Bomb... 29th November 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the MUNLA ALVAN and MUNLA AUCHUM have removed from Mr. HIGGS'S STABLES DADEY SANTOOK with the (70(Arab Horses of all sorts.

Bombay 30th November 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
On WEDNESDAY, the 4th of Dec.
AT THE TAMARIND TREE
IN THE FORT.
THE STUD
OF AN OFFICER OF DRAGOONS
PROCEEDING TO EUROPE,
CONSISTING OF

STRONG highly dressed Arab Chargers, some well known Hog hunters, a pair of strong fast trotting curricle horses, and two powerful Buggy horses, which have also been used in double harness.

AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS,

A suite of TENTS, which are entirely new, consisting of two field Officers TENTS of the Bengal pattern with a shamecana to connect them, forming an excellent residence at this season But for the convenience of purchasers they will be put up in separate lots.

Also a large field officer's TENT, and a large single poled TENT, which have been used.

Bombay 30th Nov 1822.

Bhickajee Merjee & Co.

BEG Leave to acquaint thei Customers and the public that by presently sustaine damages to pay the duties through Panwell when their Customers write them for necessary supplies and there are embracing to pass the goods without producing the certificates, therefore they beg their customers at the time of writing them for supplies will enclose the certificates for the same.

Bombay 30th Nov. 1822

TWENTY-EIGHTH
CALCUTTA LOTTERY

TICKETS in this Lottery are for Sale at the Office of *Alexander Mackintosh*, Price Rs. 130.

Bombay, 27th November 1822

BLAIR'S
BAKERY.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned against paying bills bearing the signature of the late Mr. James Blair or any bills due to the Estate of the said James Blair, for bread or other articles supplied from the Bakery, *prior to 1st Dec. next.* to any other person than Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE, the Registrar on the Eec. Side of the Recorder's Court and Administrator of said Estate unless such bills are signed or countersigned by him.

The premises and concern having been sold to MR. MCVEIGH, and possession given to him, the collection for articles hereafter supplied from the Bakery, will be made under his

Bombay 30th

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.)

ion of the 14th year from that in which they respectively commenced. The dividends will be very handsome, and fluctuate in a greater or less degree with the number of lapses which may occur in each Class, but in all cases each share will yield sufficient to satisfy moderate expectations, and the Society will even meet the views of those who desire larger eventual incomes, the Regulations admitting of an increase of 20 shares on each life.

Shares are Sicca Rupees 200 each for Infants under 6 Months, and proportionally higher (not exceeding Sicca Rupees 250), to the age of 27 years, when the rates of Premium gradually decrease with increase of age to Sicca Rs. 200.—The Subscriptions are deposited at the time of entry, and as no subsequent collections are required thereon, the Subcribers are neither subjected to penalty, nor forfeiture of their subscriptions, but it is highly beneficial to continue their payments in every successive Class, as at the end of the first 14 years, a series of successive dividends will be established, which may be continued for life.

The Seventh Class will open on the 1st of January 1822, and Certificates will be granted until the 31st of December next. Intending Subscribers are therefore invited to profit by early applications for admission, thro' the Office of MESSRS PALMER AND CO. the Treasurers of the Society, to the Undersigned, who will supply printed Regulations of the Society, and attend punctually to all orders.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
31st December 1821.

Certificates for shares in the Seventh Class of this Society are issuing as usual, from the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co, Agents for the Society at Bombay, chargeable with a daily interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the amount of the respective premiums from the 1st of JANUARY last.

Bombay 23d November.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of CAPTAIN THOMAS JARMY, late of His Majesty's fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons, serving on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay Nov. 27th 1822.

Distressed state of the lower classes in Ireland.

It is not because the general pressure of the times is felt more or less by us all, that we should deny ourselves the satisfaction of contributing in such a degree as may yet be convenient to us, to the relief of those who in addition to their share of national suffering, have been [illegible] the most severe dis-

will receive Subscriptions on this account; and that a Meeting of Wellwishers to the Subscription, will be called in the course of a fortnight after the publication of this Advertisement. Ed.

Subscriptions already received,—Rs.

The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, Governor,	
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville,	500
Mr. Bell,	500
Mr. Prendergast,	500
James Jackson, Maj. A. D. C.	150
G. C. Irwin, Esq. Adv. Gen.	400
Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Q. M. G.	200
Captain Barr.	50
Lieut. M. Stack,	30
William Shotton, Esq.	100
D. Malcolm, Esq.	100
Lieut. Colonel H. Blair,	100
D. Leighton, Lt. Col. Com. Adj Gen.	100
E. Baker, Lt. Col Com Gen.	100
W. P. Tucker, Maj. D. Ad. Gen.	50
H. Morgan, Surgeon, M. D.	50
W. Morison, Captain	30
A B. Campbell, Captain	20
W Simson, Esq	50
R. Robertson, Captain	30
R. A. Willis, Maj.	60
Capt. W. T. Graham, H. C. Marine,	100
Sir A. Buller,	200
Samuel Sproull, Esq.	200
Messrs. Remington Crawford, & Co.	600
James Farish, Esq	300

Bombay, 23d November 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH NOV. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant to Lieutenant Hart 5th Regt. N. I., Inspector of Hill Forts and Paymaster of Pensions in the Southern Concan, an extension of furlough from the 14th August last up to the 31st December.

Bombay Castle, 28th November, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments.

Artillery.

Lieutenant M. C. Decluzeau, to be Adjutant and Quarter-Master in Guzerat, Vice Foy, appointed Major of Brigade,—Date of Rank 1st Nov. 1822.

7th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant D. L. Victor, to be Adjutant of the 1st Battalion Vice Thurnam, appointed Major of Brigade,—Do. Do.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms the appointment by Lieutenant Colonel Prother, on 8th Instant, of Brevet Captain Payne, to receive temporary charge of the office of Major of Brigade at Bhooj.

The appointment by Colonel Dalbiac, on the 1st instant, of Assistant Surgeon Walbron, the senior Assistant Surgeon at Kaira, to take charge of the lock Hospital at that Station, agreeably to the 3d article of the 8th Section of the Medical Regulations, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle 29th Nov. 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble Lincoln Stanhope of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, having obtained the leave of the most Noble the Commander in Chief to precede the Regt. on its return to Europe, his appointment of Inspector of Cavalry will terminate from the day of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council cannot allow Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope to leave [illegible] without conveying to him some public [illegible] of his meritorious services during the [illegible] period of nine years, it has [illegible] fortune to act, as Com[illegible]ion of Guzerat (since [illegible]ere beyond the limits [illegible] years [illegible]ices [illegible]

In 1818 he commanded an Expedition sent to subdue the cooly tribes in the Northern frontier of Guzerat. In 1820 a large corps of observation in Cutch was placed under his orders, and in the same year he commanded an expedition against the rebel Chiefs of Kattywar.

His services have already been acknowledged and rewarded by the approbation of the Governor General of India, as well as by this Government; and it only remains for the Governor in Council to express his unqualified applause of the zeal, gallantry and judgment which have on all occasions distinguished the Military and Political conduct and arrangements of Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope, and for which the best thanks of this Government are due to him.

The Lieutenant Colonel has also a strong claim to it's consideration, and which the Governor in Council has much satifaction in recording. Since the establishment of the Cavalry of this Presidency in 1818, the organization of that arm has been under his sole direction, and the high and most respectable state of discipline and efficiency to which he bronght it in a short time, (cheerfully seconded as he has been by those under him) reflects the greatest credit on his unwearied zeal and professional abilities.

The Governor in Council requests Lieutenant Colonel Stanhope to accept the assurance of his respect aud esteem with best wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

Extract from Orders by the Commander in Chief.

25TH NOVEMBER, 1822.

The following removals are ordered to take place.

3d Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. B. Aitchison, from the 1st to the 2d Bat. Lieutenant J. L. Mathews, from the 2d to the 1st Bat. Lieutenant C. de B. Prescott, from the 2d to the 1st Bat. Ensign J. Bell Mackenzie Gillanders from the 1st to the 2d Bat.

6th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant T. R. Gordon, from the 2d to the 1st Bat.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY
Friday 29th November, 1822

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

The Commander in Chief has much gratification in publishing to the Army the following Order by the Honorable the Governor in Council, in acknowledgement of the services and merits of Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable L. Stanhope, of His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, while employed in the Army of this Presidency for upwards of Nine Years.

D. LEIGHTON,
AD. GENL. OF THE ARMY.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 30TH NOV. 1822.

We were employed translating a few paragraphs of English news down to the 2d July, contained in Frankfort Journals which had been kindly lent us, when the arrival of the Waterloo, Captain Living, from London, was announced to us. This ship left the Downs on the 15th July. The Phœnix, Captain Weynton, had sailed about a week before her: both ships however departed from Madeira the same day, & the Phœnix may therefore be hourly looked for. The Sarah, Captain Thacker was to leave England in all July. The Milford from this port arrived off Weymouth on the 19th June; and we observe in a paper of the 12th July, that she is advertised to sail for Bombay on the 15th August. The Partridge from this port had also reached England early in July.

The Passengers per Waterloo, are, Mrs. Canning; Miss Clarke, Miss M. Clarke, Miss Bucke, Miss Hill; Mr. Milward and Mr. Bradley. *Assis. Surgeons;* Mr. Armstrong, H. C M. Mr. Graham and Mr. Rickets, *writers;* Mr. Warden, *Cadet Art.;* and Mr. Hullock *Free Mariner.*

The Phœnix having sailed so immedi[illegible]ly before the Waterloo, has on board, in all probability, our newspapers, & several post office packets of letters: the Waterloo only brought about 100 letters for individuals, and a box packet for the government. We have, however, been most obligingly favored with the loan of several London papers, the latest of the 12th and 13th July, from which we have selected the most interesting paragraphs of intelligence. The sufferings and distress of the lower classes in Ireland, seem to be in no wise diminished; but on the contrary, notwithstanding the exertions both of the government and of individuals to afford relief, to be augmented. In addition to the horrors of famine, and of the contagion which was spreading rapidly over the country, the spirit of disaffection and discontent again menaced the peace of the kingdom.

The accounts from Spain also increase in interest. The efforts of the ultra monarchical party have been defeated, and seem to have produced a re-action that threatens a revolution which we must fear will not be a bloodless one.

The affairs in Turkey also continue to be extremely interesting. The Greeks seem to have obtained some decided advantages; whilst the continuance of peace between Russia and the Porte, does not appear to be quite so certain as our former accounts led us to infer.

Parliament was still sitting The bill brought in by Dr. Phillimore to amend the marriage act, had passed both houses, and only wanted the Royal assent to pass into a law.

The King, it is said, goes neither the Scotland nor upon the continent this year, but resumes his aquatic excursions. Harvest had begun in England, and it promised to prove an abundant one.

Sir John Nicoll, Judge of the Prerogative Court, at Doctors Commons, has decided in the matter of the will of his late Majesty on the petition of Olive Serres, calling herself Princess of Cumberland, that that Court had no jurisdiction or authority to try the matter. The learned judge at the conclusion of a very long judgment, which it is impossible for us now to give, stated that "What the real justice of this case might be, this Court, according to its own judgment, had no authority to decide. But being of the opinion which it then expressed, in respect to its want of jurisdiction to try the matter, it felt bound by law to reject the petition."

Mr. Edward West, (now Sir E. W.) was on the 5th July, introduced to his Majesty by Mr. Wynn, President of the Board of Control, on being appointed Recorder of Bombay, upon which occasion his Majesty was pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on him.

Private letters state that the idea of creating a Supreme Court at Bombay, is not altogether abandoned.

The packets for London per Cumbrian, are to be closed this evening at 5 o'clock; and ship will certainly sail to-morrow.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

We are happy to learn that his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with that kind consideration for the distresses of others and for which he is so deservedly admired, has desired, and purposes patronizing, a Play for the *Benefit of the distressed Irish*; on which occasion the whole of the Amateur Corps dramatique have volunteered their services.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers, and privates of H. M. 20th Regt have subscribed a day's pay and allowances towards the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland.

The Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and privates of His Majesty's 47th

[illegible] have subscribed one day's pay towards the relief of our distressed countrymen in Ireland.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their Rooms on Monday last, when the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers and Members of the Committees for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone,

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville,
The Hon'ble Sir A Buller,
The Venerable Archdeacon G. Barnes D. D.
W. Erskine, Esq.
Major V. Kennedy, *Secretary*.
Messrs. Forbes and Co. *Treasurers*.

COMMITTEE OF PAPERS.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

R. Woodhouse Esq.
J. R. Steuart, Esq.,
Lieut. Colonel, E. H. Shuldham,
W. H. Wathen, Esq.
Major V. Kennedy, *Secretary*.

COMMITTEE

FOR THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ACCOUNTS.

The Venerable the Archdeacon, PRE[illegible]ENT,
[illegible]edderburn, Esq,
[illegible]oton, Esq.
[illegible]r-kine, Esq.
[illegible]in Miller,
[illegible]ish, Esq.
[illegible] Steuart, Esq.
[illegible]ajor V. Kennedy *Secretary*.

[illegible]ALS.—Cadet Keene.
Lieut. T. C. Parr, 1st-4th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Stockly, 2d-4th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Crozier, B M.
Ensign Fawcett, 2d-9th.
Assist. Surgeon Geo. Bucke, Res., Cochin.
Surgeon J. Orton, 1st-6th.
Lieut. William Tate, Eng.
Assist. Surgeon Bradley.
Assist. Surgeon Millward.
Cadet Richard Warden, Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon Scoular, Pioneers.
SuptsSurgeon Hill Morgan,
Captain Soillieux, 1st Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant P. Hunter, Do.
Asst. Surgion Paxley,
Assistant Surgeon J. McLennance.
Lieutenant D. L. Victor 1st | 7th.
Lieutenant A. Troward,

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—23d Nov. Ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. J[illegible]n Hill, from Calcutta 26th Oct.
24th His Majesty's Ship Dauntless, G. C. Gam[illegible]ie, Esq. Capt. from Trincomalie 31st Oct.
[illegible]as, Capt. P. Campbell, from
[illegible]Chacer, Syrang Mussa Purbhoy,
[illegible]o (Free Trader) Capt G. C. P.
[illegible]15th July.
[illegible]ry, Capt. Plassiard from Bor-
[illegible], from Ceylon.
Do. [illegible]Brewer from the Mauritius 25th Oct.

Passenger per Bombay Merchant.

Mr. Thomas Evans, Free Mariner.

Passenger per H. M. Dauntless.

Ensign W. C. Smith, H. M. 47th Regiment.

Passenger per Felicitas.

Mr. R. Graham,

Passengers per Waterloo.

Mrs. Canning, Miss Clarke, Miss M. Clarke, Miss Hill, Miss Bucke, Assistant Surgeon Millward, Assistant Surgeon Bradley, Mr. Armstrong, H. C. Marine Mr. Graham, Mr. Rickets, Writers Mr. Richard Warden. Cadet Artillery, Mr. Hullock, Free Mariner.

Passenger per Le Henry.

Capt. Richard Morgan H. C. Marine, Mr. R. Furlong, Colonel Tolley H. M. 16th Regiment Light Skinner, H. M. 16th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 22d Brig Guide, Commander H. G[illegible]nive to Calcutta.
24th H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. H. Wyndham, to Surat.
26th Ship Helen, Capt. G. Lungley, to Muscat and Bassadore.
Do. Arab Ship Khalela Nacqudah Khallin, to Mangalore.
27th French Ship Virginie Com. Louis Monnier de Marcellie, to Mauritius.
Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant Syrang Doss Mahomed to Bancote.
28th Ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. J. Hill to Persian Gulph.

Passengers by Brig Guide.

Lieutenant Cooper, 11th Dragoons, Mr. Moore, Mariner, late Chief Officer of Bussorah March.

Passengers by Helen.

Lieut. Macleod, Rest. Persian Gulph, Assistant Surgeon J. McLennance, Assist. Surgeon Paxley.

Passengers by Bombay Merchant.

Captain Hunter, Captain Soildeux, 1st Light Cavalry.

CEYLON

ARRIVALS.—26th October, Ship City of Edinburgh, W. Wereman, Master, from London.—Passengers: Mr. John Impy Read, Mr. William Sooter, Mr. Wm. Lendsay; John Botman, and Eliza Farell, for Calcutta.
28th, Cutter Gertruyda, N. Birsay, Matser, from Madras.
29th Brig Ariel, J. Mattheys, Master, from Madras.
Do. Schooner Roza, J. Anderson, Master from Madras.
Do. Bark George, J. Poulson, Master from Madras.
1st November, His Majesty's Colonial Brig Wellington, M. Freywer, Commander, from Point de Galle.—Passengers: Major Martin, Lieutenant Minter, H. M. 45th Regt; Mr. Waltzell, 2 Men of the Royal Artillery, 12 Men of the 2d Ceylon Regt. and 2 Women.
Do. Ship Le Henry, Plassiard Master, from Bordeaux.
Do. Sailed Bark George, J. Poulson, Master, for Malabar Coast.
Point de Gallie.—Sailed 30th October, His Majesty's Colonial Brig Wellington, Mr. Freywer, Commander, for Colombo.—Passengers: Major Martin, His Majesty 45th Regiment, Lieutenant Minter, Assistant Commissary, Ensign Hodgson, H. M. 45th Regiment, 1 Surgeant of 2d Ceylon Regiment, 2 Men of the Royal Artillery, 2 Women, and Mr. Waltzell.
Passed 30th October Ship Norbudda, F. Patrick, Master, from Bombay.—Passengers: Mrs. Colonel Ludlow and Child, Mrs. Capon and 2 Children.
Do. Brig Lion, J. W. Stunt, Master, from Madras.
Trincomalie.—Arrived 21st October, Brig Ariel, J. Matthoys, Master, from Carecalle.
28d, Brig George the Fourth, P. Barbet, Master, from Madras and Carecalie.
Sailed 23d, Brig Ariel, J. Mattheys, Master, from Colombo.
Arrived 24th, His Majesty's Sloop Curlew, R. G. Dunlop, Esq. Commander, from Penang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—October 31st Portuguese ship Lord Wellington, J. Moreira, from Lisbon 28th March, and Rio de Janeiro 18th July. Ship Jane, C. Maitland, put back in distress.
November 1st Ship Victory, M. F. Crisp, put back in distress.
Nov. 2 Ship Lady Raffles, James Coxwell, from London 14th May, and Madras 5th October. Passengers from England.—Mrs. McCombe, Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. Evan Law, Miss McCombe, Miss Hayes, Miss Hungerford, Miss Brisow, Col. Sir Samford Whittingham, Quarter Master General, Mr. E. J. Yeatman, M. D. Assistant Surgeon Mr. James Ronald, ditto.—from Madras, Taree Miss Boths, John Gordon Deades, Esq. Civil Service, Captain Lane, H. M. 24th Foot, Mons. Soliere, Professor Rasch, Mr. Kingsford, Purser of the H. C. ship Astell.
November 4th Ship East Indian, Peter Roy, from Rangoon 10th October Ship Aurora, S. Horton, from Madras 6th ditto.
November 5th Portuguese ship Camoens, D. J. de Roza, put back, dismasted in the late gale.
November 6th Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, from Rangoon 18th October. Ship Venus, Geo. Dawson, from Madras 7th October, Point Pedro, and Vizagapatam 16th October.
DEPARTURES.—November 4th Ship Catherine, G. Wallace, for the Isle of France.
November 5th Ship Bombay H. Humphreys, for Bombay.
Nov. 6th Hero of Malowu J. Neish for Penang.
Ditto, 6th Union S. Cook, for Boston.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Poona on the 28th November, the Lady of Ensign and Adjutant MacCarthy, of a Daughter.
On the 21st instant at Chowke near Malwan, the Lady of Captain Gray, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Tellicherry, on Friday the 1st Nov. the Lady of William Mason, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
On the 26th October, the Dady of F. F. Clementson, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—on the 10th November of the Spasmodic Cholera, aged 50 years, Adam Tate Gibbons, Esq. Merchant.
At Vellore, on the 27th October, the infant son of Major W. C. Oliver.
On the 2d Nov. Mrs. Hosana Marcar Baboon, in the Seventy Third year of her age.
At Black Town, on the 6th November Mr. A. Lafontine, aged 31 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 30th October, Mr. George Pyne, to Miss Jacela Picachy.
On the 2nd November, Lieutenant William Bignell, Int. and Q. M. 1st 8th N. I. to Miss Georgiana Watts.
At Barrackpore, on the 2d October, Ensign J. Hay, 2d 20th N. I. to Miss Isabella Helen Portrant eldest Daughter of the late Major C. Portrant, 2d 20th N. I.
On the 4th November, Mr. William Black to Miss Maria Leandro.
At Colombo on the 5th October it St. Peter's Church, by the Hon'ble and Venerable the Archdeacon, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Campbell, His Majesty's 45th Foot, to Charlotte Alicia, only child of the late John Howse, Esq. of the County of Wicklow, Island.
BIRTHS.—On the 28th October, Mrs. William Oxborough, of a daughter.
On the 2d November, Mrs. G. M. Anderson, of a Daughter.
On the 15th October, at Belaspore near Ryepoor, Mrs. P. Moxon, of a daughter.
At Delhi, on the 1st of October the Lady of Captain Wrottesly, 2d Battalion 28th N. I. of a daughter.
At Babcha, near Juanpoor on the 24th October, wife of Mr. Thomas Sheehy, of a Son.
At Ghazeepoore, on 27th October, the wife of the Rev. J. Irving, A. B. H. C.'s Chaplain at Agra, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 30th October, at the House of Messrs. Taylor and Co., David Brodie, Esq. aged 36 years, a Member of the above Firm.
On the 4th November, Mr. Keith, widow [illegible] late Revd. James Keith. She survived her Husband only twenty-seven days.
On the 5th November, Mr. John Wiseman, aged 28 years.
On the 5th Inst. Philip Leal, Esq. aged sixty nine years.
On the 6th of November, John Foster Esq. late of the Firm of Messrs Carnegy and Foster of Malacca, aged 39 years.
At Delhi, on the 5th of September, Emma Jane, the Infant Daughter of Captain H. Wrottesley, 2d 28th N. I.
At Dinapore, on the 28th October, Mr. John Oldknow, Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat.
At Barrackpore on the 3d November, Assistant Surgeon, Charles Bellamy of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment N. I.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—On the 14th June at St. Mary le bone Church, by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, Edmund William Williams, Esq., of St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, second son of Henry Thomas Williams, Esq. of Keppel street Russell Square, to Isabella Mary, second daughter of the late Revd. Samuel Ryder Weston, D. D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral.
DEATH.—At London on the 24th June after a few days' illness, James Hunter Blair, Esq. of Dunskey, M. P. for the County of Wigtown.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, November, 13, 1822.

On England—at 90 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 11d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 2s. per do.
} Nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Unremittable 16 per cent. prem.
Remittable 21 " "

We have at last thepleasure to announce the arrival of the long expected Ship Nancy, Capt. [illegible]in Thomson—She left Calcutta on the 5th ult.—and reached Bimlipatam about the 14th —which it appears she was compelled to quit on the 16th.

Passenger.—Lieutenant Winbolt, from Calcutta.

(Mad. Gaz. Nov. 16th,

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major C. B Darby 8th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Stanford 34th Regiment. Assistant Surgeon Greig, Madras Establishment.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant F. Smith, 1st Battalion 13th N. I.; Lieutenant F. Griffiths, 1st Battalion 21st N. I.; Assistant Surgeon W. F. Reeks, 46th Regiment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY Oct. 30, 1822.—[SELL.

Rs. As.		Rs. A.
Prem. 20 0	Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan,	19 4
13 12	Six per Cent. Loan dated 31st March, 1822.	13 4

ORDER OF THE BATH.

"To sigh for Ribands, if thou art so silly
Mark how they grace" —Jack, Tom, and Billy.—
POPE AND Co.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I have been a good deal amused with those discussions which have lately and frequently been introduced to the public notice through your columns concerning what is peculiarly designated in India" the Militatary Order of the Bath. "

One OLD INDIAN in the Guzzerat finds out that it is no "Order of Merit," but "an Order of Rank and Interest," a bold assertion, which might be taken up as a Libel on the Order, and those who instituted it. Another, who evidently belongs to the Order calmly expresses his surprise that any man should be found so bold as to question the distinguished merit and services of every Officer who wears the badge, whether it be the positive, comparative, or superlative degree of it.

For my part, as I am averse to all sorts of personal allusions, and at the same time a great lover of truth and plain dealing, by no means approving the principle on which this order has been distributed among us; I would strongly recommend the man who says " it is not an Order of Merit, but of Inter[illegible] to shew in a temperate essay on the[illegible] the ground on which he[illegible] opinion, and on the o[illegible] asserts that " none b[illegible] formed such and s[illegible] attain[illegible] the [illegible] Beng[illegible] la[illegible]

It would then be seen whether or not" the Rules of the Order" as established, and pretty strictly acted upon in Europe, have been the scale by which the qualifications for admissions to the different degrees of the Order have been measured in India.

These qualifications are easily told, and the clearer they are understood the better for those who enjoy as well as those who aspire to the honor of the Bath. To be made a C. B. in the first place, requires that it should be "a Field Officer." In the second place that this Field Officer should have "commanded at least a Battalion in some actual engagement with the Enemy, or be at the Head of some Staff department, in what may fairly and unblushingly be called, a General Action. Thirdly, all this is not enough to make him a C. B. if not "honorably mentioned for some distinguished service in a public despatch from the field of action." Such are as well as I can recollect the rules for making C. Bs. Now the receipt laid down for making a "K. C. B. was originally to have held a Command or been Head of a Staff department in no less than Five General Actions." The rules have latterly restricted this order to "General Officers." but I do not know that the five general actions have been taken out of the test of the Hero's claim to Knighthood.

There can be no doubt that the above Rules of the Order, have not been strictly acted upon in India in any one degree of the Order and in my opinion in many cases most judiciously. But, what has surprised me is, that if the Rules do admit of exception, why they should not be pointedly made in favour of men whose uncommonly distinguished bravery in the field have drawn upon them the most singular applauses of their Commanders and Companions in Arms in every direction. What I here say is peculiarly applicable to two distinguished Officers so often honorably mentioned in your Journal, Major Staunton and Captain Fitzgerald. It is only wonderful to me that these men were not on the spur of the moment made Grand Crosses. Surely as Heroes they would have done honor to the class, yet have they not even been offered the distinction of C. B. It does not rest with our present Noble Commander in Chief, or assuredly they would have been long since and where is the C. B. who would not be proud of such associates. But "they were not Field Officers at the time," is the answer. What was the Commissary General Morrison when he earned the honor of C. B. ? Only a Captain in reality; so was Staunton only a Captain when he fought with nearly a General's Command, the memorable action of Koregaum, engaged hard nearly at the point of the bayonet 18 to 20 hours, after two forced marches against some 30,000 of the Peishwa's elite. Yet, this poor man was only a Captain. So I believe were the gallant Noble and some more C. B.'s who do honor to the Order, on the Madras List, when they performed actions which it was acknowleged by all the Authorities, fairly won them the honors which they wear.

I am, Sir, an admirer of real merit,
ARISTOPHANES.

P. S.—It deserves to be well noted on this subject, for the consolation of those whose merits have been overlooked, or not proportionably rewarded, as well as for others who despise the badge of distinction out of their contempt for other members who never fairly or honorably earned it, that let a man go into what society he may, no badge of distinction will make him respected if he is indebted merely to court favours and the exaggerated applauses of a set of friends who are intermutually associated and interested in exalting each other.

It is truly ridiculous to hear tell of the services and exploits never beheld by any of the companions in arms, which have raised so Officers to honours which were clearly intended only for men, whose praise-worthy gallant deeds had been seen by many and acknowledged by all. No less painful and humiliating to orders and distinctions, is it to perceive, that while the name (often vain boast of being within the hearing of cannon in a general action, has been enough to obtain [illegible] rary distinctions for Field [illegible] interest [illegible]

Supreme Court.—Yesterday a case of great interest to Anti-Matrimonialists was to have been argued, but has been postponed till Thursday next, (viz. the case of the King versus Eliza Ann North and Thomas Holcroft,) by which we understand, it will be decided, whether Children not born in lawful wedlock ought to belong to the Mother or the Putative Father. We shall endeavour to lay before our readers, a full report of this very important case, in which we understand the brightest luminaries of the Bar are expected to display their powers.

[*Ben. Hur. Nov. 7.*

Our readers will be gratified to observe by the List given in a subsequent column, that the sum subscribed for the Distressed Irish, now amounts to above 93,000 Rupees.

[*Ben. Hur. Nov. 7.*

A Correspondent at Jubbulpore writes—"There is a small degree of alarm in this neighbourhood at present. Three Companies from Bhopaul with guns, and Cavalry from Saugor, have been ordered to be in readiness. Report says, the Callinger man with 12,00 horse and as many Infantry, with Scindeah's son-in-law, are in motion. It is likely enough that they are connected with the preparations now making in some way or other."

There has been a heavy storm of rain at Asseerghur, and its neighbourhood. Houses fell, and a quantity of property was lost or damaged, but we have heard of no loss of lives. Much discontent and misgovernment it is reported, prevail in Scindiah's dominions.

[*India Gaz. Nov. 7.*

FRANCFORT JOURNALS.

LONDON,—JUNE 20TH 1822.

At the dinner given by the Duke of Wellington in celebration of the Battle of Waterloo, Earl Bathurst was the only guest who was not a military man; and nearly all the military present had been wounded at that battle; amongst others there were 4 Colonels who had each lost the left arm.

JUNE 21ST.

Bank of England, 20th June 1822. "Resolved that all bills of exchange and drafts approved of in the usual manner, and not having more than 95 days to run, be discounted at the rate of 4 percent per ann. to commence on 21st June 1822.,'

In consequence of this notification the funds rose suddenly. Consols for account, which opened at 80⅜ closed at 81¼.

JUNE 25TH.

The intelligence which is received respecting the scarcity in Ireland is most lamentable.

On the 21st the House of Commons voted on a committee of supply the sum of £100,000. It to be employed in furnishing employment to the poor Irish according to the exigency of their wants.

Yesterday Mr. Brougham made his motion relative to the influence of the crown. At the end of a long speech which lasted 4 hours, he proposed the following resolution. "That the great influence which the Crown now possesses, is not necessary for the due exercise and maintenance of its constitutional powers, and is incompatible with the good government of the Kingdom."

The Marquis of Londonderry moved the order of the day. This amendment was carried by a Majority of 216 to 101.

JUNE 26TH,

Mr. Abercrombie made yesterday a motion in the House of Commons for an enquiry into the conduct of the Lord Advocate and other officers of the crown in Scotland. He [illegible] his motion that the [illegible] protected the [illegible]

The purser of the Rupulse landed yesterday at Lymington, from China, which she left 8th February.

JUNE 28TH

The King will not go to Scotland this year, nor upon the continent.

The Kent, arrived from China, brings the agreeable news that the differences have been adjusted in the most honorable manner for England.

The Courier has the following paragraph. "We are ignorant of the object of the endeavours which are making to induce a belief in the city that the differences between the Porte and Russia have not been arranged. We can assure those, however, who give credit to these reports that they are miserably deceived, and we repeat that such reports have not the slightest foundation. The peace of Europe will not be troubled. The Congress which should assemble at Florence in September, will transfer its sittings to Verona.

Yesterday Sir John Newport presented to the House a frighful picture of the situation of Ireland. Exclamations of pity were heard on all sides of the house, and they were redoubled when Mr. W. Fitzgerald asserted that in the county of Clare of which he is the representative, entire families, after having in vain sought the means of existence, had demanded absolution from their priests and laid down on the ground to wait for death.

JUNE 29TH.

Fourteen persons, said to be deputies from different parts of Ireland, have been arrested on the 25th in the open market at Armagh and conducted to person. They are suspected of seditious & treasonable practices. They were arrested in consequence of an order from Dublin; and are for the most part, persons of good appearance and well dressed.

JULY 2ND,

The accounts from Dublin continue to be of the most afflicting nature. In spite of the zeal and activity with which relief is administered daily in the districts where the scarcity renders it most essential, famine carries of every means used to give employment to the indigent. The public works are increased, new roads marked out, new buildings erected, and already new works have been begun in 14 different ports or harbours. But in the midst of these improvements, the epidemic fever spreads, and it appears by intelligence received yesterday, that the spirit of rebellion agitates still several counties. Papers have been seized on the conspirators which when published will throw light on this strange event. But we are convinced that the plot, whatever it may be, is not formidable on account of the numbers, and still less so for the rank or influence of the emissaries or actors.

English Extracts.

JOHN BULL.

JUNE 23,

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.—*His late Majesty's Will.*—This case being expected to come on, the Court was crowded at an early hour. At ten o'clock Sir John Nicholl took his seat, and shortly after Dr. Dodson and Dr. Lushington, accompanied by General Desseux, *soi-disant* Capt. Fitz Strathern, cousin of Olive, and others, entered.

Dr. Dodson addressed the Court, and observed, that on the previous occasions he considered that the Learned Advocate conceded certain points, inasmuch as they were not disputed.

Sir C. Robinson observed, that he never assumed even to make a concession, and from what he said on previous occasions it never ought to be thought that he attempted a compromise; he then abstained from observations, because, in that stage, it might, in such a delicate question, be injurious to all parties.

Sir John Nicholl—"As far as the Court is concerned, it was considered that on account of an arrangement between the parties, the hearing was postponed but I really do not know which of the parties made the application."

Dr. Dodson contended that the King of this realm had power to devise to any individual such property as belonged to his private purse, and that it would be absurd to suppose that he should be denied the privilege allowed to his meanest subjects. The Learned Doctor cited passages from Bland and Swinburne, the most remarkable authorities on the subject; they had contended, and it never had been contradicted, that all persons not forbidden by law were capable of making a bequest; the only exceptions being married women, infants, and lunatics; but the King of England was not one of the exceptions made by those learned writers. It had been said that the document had been dormant 49 years; this was an argument in favour of the applicant, if the terms of it were considered the royal and private acts of benevolence of his Majesty were taken into account. Besides the document was witnessed by three persons of respectability, who were known at that time to the confidence of the King.—The Learned Doctor concluded his address by contending that the motion ought to be made absolute.—namely, "that the will now read be propounded as the last will and testament of his late Majesty George the Third."

Dr. Haggard was heard on the same side.—(Olive at this moment entered the Court, and took a seat near her learned Advocates.)

Sir C. Robinson disclaimed any concession on his part, he wished fair investigation, and not to commit any act which by his interference would be injurious to either party. The learned Advocate contended that the Court could not command the King to come and prove his own signature, or the signature of his predecessors. He lamented that his Learned Friends had cited so many passages from old writers; to prove that a King could make a will; he did not dispute the right. He then contended that the paper would not have been introduced by his Learned Friend, but for the purpose of making it a subject of a specific plea. He could introduce something of an historical nature, as well his Learned Friend; but his glossary would not be the same. After quoting Blackstone, and several other writers, he concluded by observing, that it was not in the power of the Court to decide on the remedy to be taken in the delicate matter before it.

Dr. Adams followed on the same side.

After a short reply from Dr. Lushington,

Sir John Nicholl said he should take time to consider the case, and give judgment on the next Court day.

On Wednesday, a quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street, for the pursose of declaring a dividend. On the motion of the Chairman (J. Pattison, Esq.) the Court agreed to the resolution of the Court of Directors, declaring a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. on the Company's capital stock for the half year, commencing the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next. The Chairman then stated, that the Court was assembled for the reconsideration of the bill now pending in Parliament, for consolidating the East India private trade Acts. He moved—"That this Court concur in the proposition for the repeal of the existing law, by which no ship under the burden of 350 tons can engage in the trade between the United Kingdom & India." Mr. Forbes moved an amendment, declaring that the Court could not agree to give up the limitation, respecting the employment of ships under 350 tons burden in the private India trade, unless India built ships were admitted to the right of full British register, and the admission of Eas India sugar into this country on the same footing as sugar, the produce of any other dependency of the British empire. The amendment was adopted and the original motion withdrawn.

A forgery has been discovered at the Bank to the amount of 6000l.; it is said to have been committed by a clerk to a stock-broker, and who has been absent some time.

The price of gold has fallen to 77s. 6d. the ounce, being 4½d. below the Mint price; a circumstance which has not taken place since the year 1797, and of very rare occurrence previous to that period.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 28, 1822.

7th Regt. of Light Drags.: Gent. Cadet Curtis to be Cornet, vice Lord Belfast, prom.—Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards: Ass.-Surg. F. Gilder to be Ass.-Surg. vice S. Gilder, who exchanges.—3d Regt. of Foot: Brevet Major H. Marlay: to be Major, vice Roberts, who retires; Lieut. H. F. Lockyer to be Capt. vice Marlay; Ensign G. R. Carnac to be Lieut. vice Lockyer; G. L. Christie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Carnac.—7th Ditto: Lieut. E. W. Bell to be Capt. vice Robison, who retires; Sec. Lieut. W. H. Wood to be Lieut. vice Rowley, prom in the 92d Regt.—11th Ditto: Lieut. F. Canfield to be Lieut. vice J. O'Kelly, who exchanges.—29th Ditto: Lieut, J. C. Browne to be Lieut. vice A. Stele, who exchanges.—31st Ditto Ensign A. Grueber to be Lieut. vice Macarthy, dec.; A. L' Estrange, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Grueber.—Rifle Brigade: J. Maister, Gent. to be Sec Wood, prom in the 7th Regt.—Staff: Lieut.-Colonel R. Torrens, of the 38th Regt. to be Dep.-Adj.-Gen. in the East Indies, vice Lieut.-Colonel Murray, who resigns; Major P. Stanhope, on the half-pay of the 56th Regt. to be Deputy-Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, vice Lieut.-Colonel Torrens.—Commissariat: Ass.-Comm. General W. Henderson to be Dep.-Comm. General.

On Tuesday, the Duke of York held a Levee at his Office in the Horse Guards, as Commander-in Chief, which was attended by the Marquis of Bath, Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Elgin. Lord W. Thynne. Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingale, Major Gen. Bosville, Major Gen. Browne, Gen. Griffiths, and a number of others.

Saturday last the 22d, his Majesty's Letters Patent were received at Dublin Castle, appointing the Right Hon. Lord John George De Lapoer Beresford, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, to be Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of all Ireland; the Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Magee, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, to be Lord Archbishop of Dublin; and the very Rev. Archdeacon Bissett, First Chaplain to his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, to be Lord Bishop of Raphae.

The monastery of Greot St. Bernard, so well known to travellers in the south of the Europe, by the zealous and disinterested attention of its members, is falling to decay.

WAR-OFFICE, JULY 5, 1822.

1st Regt. of Life Guards; Capt. G. Lord Bingham to be Capt. vice Gardiner, who exchanges.—13th Regt. of Light Drags.: Capt. J. Thornton to be Capt. vice Turner, who exchanges.—1st Regt. of Foot: Capt. M. Ford. to be Capt. vice Hulme, who exchanges.—7th Ditto: Brev. Major W. B. Hulme, to be Capt. vice Ford, who exchanges.—13th Ditto Lieut. H. Havelock to be Lieut. vice Jordan, who exchanges.—33d Ditto: Capt. J. Heazle to be Paymaster, vice Haldane, who exchanges.—54th Ditto: Lieut. G. Bromhead to be Capt. vice Readec.; Ensign P. Clarke to be Lieut. vice Bromhead; H. Wilson, Gent. to be Ens. vice Clarke.—55th Ditto: Brev. Lieut.-Col. Rolt, vice Hon. E. Cust, who exchanges.—33d Ditto: Lieut. J. Jordan, to be Lieut. vice Havelock, who exchanges.—

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 9, 1822.

Royal Regt. of Artillery: Sec. Captain M. Louis to be Sec. Capt. vice Conroy, retired on half-pay; First Lieut. C. G. Kett to be First Lieut. vice Robinson, retired on half-pay; Sec. Capt. T. Grantham to be Sec. Capt. vice Pakenham, retired on half-pay.

BRUSSELS, JULY 1.—It was well known that the object of the late visit of Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, to Brussels, was the marriage of his eldest son with the eldest daughter of the Count de Survelliers, (Joseph Buonaparte.) This marriage was celebrated the day before yesterday at the Town Hall and the church, with usual ceremonies.

AUGSBURG, JUNE 26:—(Extract from a private letter.)—The last dispatches which the Court of Austria received from Count Lutzow seem to be less satisfactory than the preceding. The negociations with the Porte have remained precisely were they were on the 13th May last. Lord Strangford and Count Lutzow have addressed a new Note to the Divan, to complain that the evacuation of Moldavia & Wallachia is not yet effected.

THE COURIER.

JULY 5, 1822.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.—His Majesty's Royal Letter was received at Dublin Castle this day (Tuesday, the 2d instant), appointing Dr. Richard Lawrence, late Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, Lord Archbishop of Cashel, and Primate of Munster, in Ireland, in the room of the late Right Hon. Dr. Charles Broderick, deceased. On Saturday, we believe, the Royal Letters Patent will pass the Great Seal of Ireland, conformably with this appointment. The new dignitary has not yet arrived from England.—Dublin Patriot.

JULY 12,

The last efforts of Spain to preserve her domition in South America are said to have been made and failed. An account had been received at Jamaica, the latter end of May, stating, that Bolivar had got into the rear of Murgeon's advanced pots in Pasto, between Quito and Popayan, and brought his main body to action: Murgeon was killed, and a most decisive defeat of the Royalists ensued. A letter from Maracaibo, of May 5, says, "The whole of Morales' force has capitulated, and 600 of his men are to be embarked to-morrow for Cuba. So ends this last expiring effort of Old Spain in this quarter."

We have accounts from Ireland this morning of Tuesday and Wednesday last. We may be accused of repetition, in dwelling upon the same subject, and almost in the same terms daily. It is an accusation which we can bear with great patience. Glad enough should we be to find that there was no longer occasion for repetition; but so long as the distress continues, so long shall we continue to press the necessity of making every effort to alleviate, and finally to remove it. Let those, if there be any, whom these daily appeals weary, reflect for a moment what are the daily and hourly sufferings, of the unhappy persons, in whose behalf these appeals are made.

THE NEW TIMES.

JULY 12.

WELSH COLLEGE.—We are happy to hear that a College, for the education of such students for the Ministry whose friends are not in affluence, is about to be erected at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire. The sum of 15,000 £ 6 per Cents, is already collected, and His Majesty has munificently sent a donation of 1000l. accompanied with a flattering letter. A Quarterly Magazine, in the Welsh language, to be conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, will shortly be commenced. In forwarding both these worthy objects, the Lord Bishop of St. David's has been long zealous and preseverings.—Hereford Journal.

Captain Malcolm, R. N. is appointed to the command of the William and Mary Yacht at Dublin.

A Vessel formed entirely of iron, which is to carry six guns, is building at Southampton.

DUBLIN, JULY 8.—The accounts received to-day do not present any alleviation of the distress prevalent in the south and west.

From the county of Mayo, a report has been received by Government, which states that upwards of 155,000 persons are now receiving charitable relief in that county.

THE TIMES.

JULY 8,

The Quarter's Revenue makes it appearance at the usual epoch. It is not so flourishing as was at one time expected, being above 35,000. less than the corresponding quarter last year. "But if"—"and if," why then, it would have been more.

His Majesty's yacht the Royal George has been ordered to be ready for his Majesty's reception on the 25th inst. We understand she can go out of harbour on Tuesday next, if necessary. The Hon. Sir Charles Paget, and

officers of the Apollo yacht (which is in the basin, in an ordinary course of equipment), will attend his Majesty in the Royal George yacht for this season.—Hampshire Telegraph,

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, we understand, has made over his estate at Oatlands, with the growing crops, &c. to trustees for the payment of his debts. The trustees are the Earl of Lauderdale and Colonel Stephenson. By the terms of the arrangement, all debts not exceeding 50l. are to be paid immediately in full. The debts of his Royal Highness are not considerable, but from the pressure of the times some of his creditors were clamorous, and this arrangement was considered the most satisfactory to the feelings and convenience of his Royal Highness—Evening paper.

The Prince and Princess of Denmark will proceed on a tour through some parts of England previous to their embarkation on their return to Denmark, where they are expected to arrive the latter end of August or the beginning of September. In addition to their visits to Cashiebury and Hatfield, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, it is expected they will visit Woburn Abby; Crome Court, Worcester, the seat of the Earl of Coventry; the seat of Lord Braybrooke; the University of Cambridge, Cheltenham, Leamington, Margate, Ramsgate, Brighton, and Dover, where their Royal Highnesses will embark.

OLD BAILEY, SATURDAY, JULY 6.

E. Burke, who was committed for perjury uttered at the trial of his brother, Tobias Burke for bigamy, which took place on Wednesday, was brought up to plead to the indictment which had been found against him for that offence.

When asked by the Clerk of the Arraigns whether he was guilty or not guilty, answered, in a real Munster brogue, "By the Powers, I can't plade; I am but a poor ignorant body, and have got a dear crature and some little boneys at home, in my own country."

The Recorder told him not to talk nonsense there, and that he must plead either guilty or not guilty.

Burke.—"Fait, your honour, I don't know whether I am guilty or not."

The Recorder then told him, he might either take his trial, or traverse it till the September sessions, and asked him which he would rather do.

Burke.—"Your Honour, if you have any punishment for me, I had rather, if you plase, take it now."

RECORDER—"You must either plead guilty or nor guilty."

Burke.—"Then, you Honour, I'll be not guilty."

He was then remanded to prison: but on the application of Mr. Andrews, was again brought up, and stated that he now wished to traverse till next sessions. The Court granted his request, and he was then ordered to find bail, himself in 80l., and two sureties in 40. each.

THE MORNING HERALD.
JULY 13TH 1822.

[redacted]'s Paris Papers arrived last night [redacted]y contain accounts of some [redacted]in and Constantinople. The [redacted]rebel band, amounting [redacted]ommand of General Que[redacted] have been routed comple[redacted] loss of 400, left dead on the [redacted]a himself is said to have escaped [redacted] single companion, into France, [redacted]d as a peasant. The latter accounts state that the Divan had resumed its insincere and dilatory mode of proceeding, and that the Reis-Effendi, in answer to the pressing notes of the English and Austrian Ministers; has declined, on the part of the Sultan, sending a Diplomatic Agent to the approaching Congress, on the ground that there is no matter of dispute between Russia and the Porte, and that it only remains for Russia to send M. de Strogonoff, or a successor to him, again to Constantinople. We cannot take it upon us to say whether this is or is not true. It certainly is not improbable, and it could be easily accounted for thus,—the only point in dispute de facto between Turkey and Russia is the treatment of the Greek subjects of the Porte. But the Porte by admitting this to be legitimate matter, of discussion, thereby admit the right of the Russians to interfere between the Turkish Government and its Greek subjects. Hence it might decline sending a Minister. But we do not venture an opinion upon the mere question of fact.

PARIS, JULY 10.—The King is suffering slightly from a cold.

Nothing worth notice passed in the Chamber of Deputies.

"Our letters from Madrid, of July 4," says the Constitutionnel, "have the following:—Lopez Banos has been completely successful in turning the rebels under the command of Quesada. An express arrived this morning with the news that on that day General Lopez Banos routed the army of Quesada at all points: 300 remained dead on the field; the rest fled towards Arragon, not being able to get into France. It is rumoured that Quesada, without even one of his troop, entered France disguised as a peasant, and reached Bourdeaux.

VIENNA, JUNE 26.—(Extact of a private letter.)—To day is announced from Constantionople the important intelligence, that the preliminary overture made by the English and Austrian Ambassadors for sending Turkish negociators to Kaminik, in order to regulate with Russian Commissioners the points in dispute, has not been agreed to by the Reis Effendi; who justifies himself by saying there are no differences between the Turks and Russians—that the relations of amicable negociation were only suspended by M. de Strogonoff's departure; it was but a private matter—and that the Court of Russia had only to send him back, or appoint him a successor, in order to restore the usual relations with the Porte.

We also hear of fresh Notes by the English and Austrain Ambassadors, relative to the slowness of the Porte in evacuating the principalities. The Reis-Effendi, as usual, abstaining from giving a writen answer, gave a verbal assurance of the retirement of the Turks, which was retarded only by the difficulty of providing the necessary supplies, and the expediency of not provoking the passions of the soldiers.

The Janissaries who offered themselves for service, formed the design of plundering Pera (the Christian quarter of Constantinople.)

The Asiatics, it is said, have revolted at Braila and Rutchuck.

The Noble Family of Camden have been thrown into a state of great affliction, in consequence of the sudden death of the eldest daughter. The Marquis, Lord Brecknock, and the three younger daughters, had left town on Wednesday for the Wilderness, in Kent: the Marchioness, and the lamented deceased, remained in town for the day. About three o'clock the young Lady was seized with a shivering fit, supposed to have been caused by her having walked in the garden with thin shoes. Sir Henry Halford attended, and having prescribed the proper remedy, his interesting patient seemed perfectly recovered. Unfortunately, however, the fit returned at half part five, and at six, the amiable Lady expired.

The Hon. Compan's ship Athol, Captain Darnel, for Bengal and China, caught fire in her after-hold, when in latitude 38. 30. S. long. 22. E. and put into the Cape of Good Hope, 23d April, and from the quantity of water thrown into her hold, it is supposed part of the cargo will be damaged.

THE DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY COURIER.

JULY 9, 1822.

What an afflicting and sickening uniformity, do each day's accounts from Ireland present! There is no abatement, no softening of the misery. No abatement! alas, there is a dreadful increase and aggravation of it! No picture we could draw could present in too strong colours—no language we could select, could adequately describe this scene of two-fold misery, this double plague of hunger and disease.

(From the Courier.)

Still does it fall to our lot to lay before the British public the appalling details of Irish suffering—famine, aggravated by pestilence. Clare, Kerry, Cork, Galway, Mayo, and Sligo are the scenes of their ravages—the population [redacted]rly a quarter of the island, from the north[redacted]mity of Connaught to Youghall Bay. [redacted]e man inclined to think we ex[redacted] let him be assured that we ha[redacted]lished nothing, that has n[redacted] of veracity upon the[redacted] lin committee a[redacted] the situation of [redacted] It is not g atifying [redacted] these affecting details, [redacted] of individuals. But this [redacted] tation, such a wide-spread [redacted] subjects, all other consideration[redacted] trivial. We have undeniable evi[redacted] of families who, having abandoned [redacted] cour in this world, look to the conso[redacted] ligion to dispose them for the ne[redacted]

Eternal Will with meeknes and resignation, while they have to bear the suffering, not alone of themselves, but of each other.

"Let me hear nothing more," says the Archbishop of Tuam, "of political economy; we are literally starving, and economy of any kind will not save us." In the general supplication we put up in all places of religious worship, we say, "from lightning and tempest, from plague, pestilence, and famine, good Lord, deliver us." As we pray to be delivered from such misery ourselves, it is our bounden duty to do all we can to deliver others who are actually exposed to it. And this duty is nobly performing, at this moment, not only in every part of the British Empire, but in every part of Europe where a Briton is to be found. We have an account of a meeting at Paris of the principal noblemen and gentlemen there, to promote subscriptions. One of the modes adopted was a charity sermon at the Oratoise, where a liberal collection was made. A Cathotic charity sermon was wished for, but it could not be obtained.

The forwardness of the season has been repeatedly noticed, and it is a subject of just congratulation to the country. The hay harvest has long been completed; it is very productive. There has been new hay in the markets for two or three weeks past.

But the subject now more particularly worthy of notice is the commencement of the wheat harvest!—The corn is every where in a very forward state, and there is the promise of full average crops. Wheat was yesterday cut just below Maidenhead, in Berkshire, about thirty miles from London. It was uncommonly fine and full eared. It naturally attracted a good deal of curiosity. The cutting of wheat in the immediate neighbourhood of Maidenhead, where there are many fine fields, of it, will commence to-morrow. Thus has the cutting of wheat begun in England with the commencement of July; and that not in one or two fields, but very extensively; a thing not remembered to have taken place in this country, it is said by some old farmers, for nearly half a century.—*London papers.*

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his annual budget, a national balance-sheet, on Monday last; a later period of the session than any within our recollection, for which different reasons are assigned by opposite sides of the house. It excited a far less than ordinary attention, for as all the essential particulars had undergone a previous discussion, and received the sanction of parliament, nothing remained but to exhibit a collective statement of these scattered items. According to the Chancellor's calculations, a residue of more than five millions will be applicable, as a sinking fund, to the reduction of the national debt; whilst, in the judgment of the leading financiers of opposition, not one eighth part of that sum will remain to be thus appropriated. It must strike impartial spectators with astonishment, that two opposite parties of able calculators should arrive at such different results, in a queston which depends on the exact sciences merely, and in which all the component parts are admitted without dispute. The discordance arises principally from this circumstance, that the opposition members take the national expenditure and income in its actual state, whilst Mr. Vansittart's conclusions rest chiefly on anticipations. It is highly gratifying, and at the same time a very surprising fact, that the public income for the quarter just ended, exceeds, by more than £600,000, the corresponding quarter of last year. That the revenue should be in this flourishing state when nearly half of the tax payers are said to be in a state which nearly takes them out of the market as consumers of taxable articles, is truly inexplicable.

On Tuesday night the marriage act amendment-bill passed the house of Lords, with all the retrospective clauses unimpaired by qualification. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Stowell, Lord Redesdale, and some other noblemen, have entered protests upon the journals, condemning the bill, as likely to shake the security of property in particular cases. Notwithstanding the objection of these great lawyers, however, the public will rejoice at the success of a measure, which although it may affect the right to property in reversion or expectation in some few instances, more than compensates for that inconvenience by the protection it will afford to the most helpless and best half of our species, too often robbed of what is incomparably more precious than property, by the arts of profligacy, or the wantonness of caprice. The security of property is a high, but it is not the highest purpose of legislation. That security must be sometimes postponed to the preservation of life, and of those rights without which life is of no value.

The Royal bank of Scotland have already followed the example of the Bank of England in resolving to discount at 4 per cent. This is a good evidence of the increase of capital. Discounting is not free of risk; and from the very nature of manufacturing its periodical stagnations and accessibility to industry rather than wealth, the demand for money in the way of discount is greater than in any other mode of loan. The funds would yield at present about 3¾ per cent. interest. But persons in Scotland do not traffic in the funds with advantage; and it is not impossible that the notion of a reduction in the interest of the national debt may not be deemed chimerical.

The Foreign Journals have not been of late very fertile of information; and those received during the last week are pre-eminently barren.

The Paris Journals of Sunday mentioned a report, that the French Ambassador had withdrawn from Madrid; but the papers of Monday throw some doubt upon this statement. The latter papers communicate the reply of King Ferdinand to the message of the Cortes; it is conceived in a spirit of humility strongly contrasted to the haughty tone of the message, and which would almost lead to the opinion, that the King is secretly disposed to submit to the assumed superiority of the Cortes. The accounts are otherwise favourable. The people of the districts exposed to the machinations of [redacted]ure-loyalists and superstitious priests have [redacted]nselves, and left the miscreant insurgents [redacted]ut in submission or flight.

[redacted] to hear that the Rev. Joseph [redacted] has been appointed by the Hono[redacted]Company, second minister of [redacted]h in Bombay. Mr. Laurie, [redacted]dained by the Presbytery [redacted]next.

The lamented and premature death of Col. Blair of Dunskey has given rise, we understand, to a spirited contest for the honour of representing the County of Wigtown in the Commons House of Parliament.---The candidates are said to be Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, Bart., James M'D wall, Esq. younger of Logan, & Forbes Hunter Blair, Esq. of Perlospittle, brother to the late member. As the freeholders on the roll are not very numerous, it is probable that the result of the canvas now going forward will be known long before the day of election.---From an article in our obituary, the reader will observe that justice has been done to the memory of Col. Blair. It was impossible indeed to exaggerate the private virtues of that excellent and much lamented gentleman. Those who knew him best know that he was the very soul of honour, and as Mr. Jeffery said of the late Professor Playfair, that it was as impossible for him to stoop to a selfish or questionable action as that his body should cease to gravitate or his soul to live. Of all men we ever saw, Col. Blair appeared to inherit a frame of body, as firm and robust as it was handsome and commanding; and yet he has been cut off in the very Prime of youth and zenith of usefulness---an impressive lesson of the uncertainty of human existence.---To the poor he was a wise and munificent patron; to his dependants a kind and indulgent master; and to his friends and equals all that can be looked for in the most accomplished gentleman.

THE LATE JAMES HUNTER BLAIR, ESQ.

It is with much regret that we lately announced the death of the above-mentioned gentleman, and the intelligence has, we believe, been received with as general an expression of public sympathy as ever occured on any similar occasion.

Mr. Hunter Blair first offered himself as a candidate to represent his native county at the general election, in the year 1812, in opposition to the honourable General Sir William Stewart, brother to the Earl of Galloway, and only lost his election by a small majority. On Sir William's resignation, in 1816, he again offered himself to the county, and was elected unanimously. The same honour was conferred on him at the general elections in 1818 and 1820.

The duties of a representative in parliament, thus honourably acquired, Mr. Hunter Blair discharged with an independence, judgment, and attention, which justified the confidence reposed in him by his constituents. Though he did not aim at public speaking, his sound understanding, his unblemished honour, his knowledge of business, the dignity and elegance of his manners, procured him [redacted] respect and attachment of his brother member[redacted] both sides of the house; and we believe few per[redacted] who had sat in parliament for so short a per[redacted] ever attained a higher place in the general esteem[redacted]

To those amiable qualities, Mr. Hunter B[redacted] united the attainments of an accomplished gen[redacted] man. He had a just taste for the fine arts, particularly painting, which he cultivated with much succ[redacted] for his private amusement. Besides the [redacted] acquirements of a classical education, he was f[redacted] liarly acquainted with the language and litera[redacted] of several modern nations. Indeed, on all sub[redacted] he was well informed, and his information [redacted] perfectly without pretence or assumption.

By such qualties was Mr. Hunter Blair kn[redacted] to society; but it was only in the domestic c[redacted] of his relations and intimate friends that the excellence of his character was unfolded. [redacted] sweetness of his temper, and the kindness [redacted] generosity of his heart, so endeared him to [redacted] with whom he was most nearly connected, that [redacted] sudden and unexpected loss has to them been [redacted] calamity altogether irreparable. Indeed the [redacted] of such a [redacted]on, cut off in the prime of life [redacted] in the maturity of his talents and usefulness, [redacted] without undue exaggeration, be considered a [redacted] public misfortune.—*Edinburgh Papers.*

THE TRAVELLER.
JULY 12th,

COMMENCEMENT OF HARVEST.—The cutti[redacted] of wheat has begun in almost every count[redacted] and, according to the best accounts, there [redacted] every where a promise of an abundant harves[redacted] and that the wheats will be as good as the[redacted] are plentiful.

COTTON.---The market continues in a langu[redacted] state, but some few sales have been made, t[redacted] prices, however, remain without alteratio[redacted] The Letters from Liverpool give also an u[redacted] favourable description of their market. In o[redacted] market little inquiry is made for the exp[redacted] trade, and the demand for East India Cot[redacted] is inconsiderable.

SUGARS remain heavy at the previous dep[redacted] sed prices.---

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INDIGO.---At the last [redacted] India [redacted] was rather lowe[redacted] uary s[redacted] Good [redacted] ber h[redacted]

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1822.

(Continued from the Fourth Page Supt.)

The foreign news to-day is highly interesting and important A crisis has taken place in the affairs in Spain, which we think must lead to the consolidation of the liberties of that country. General Quesada and the Army of the Faith, having been turned by General L-pez Banos, were defeated at the beginning of the month, and entirely destroyed; those who could fight having been slain, and the remainder—those properly of the faith (without works) having been pursued into Aragon, the road to France having been prevsously cut off. This operation, which is mentioned as well in the Gazette de France as in the liberal French Papers, seems to have been as creditable to the skill as to the energy of General Banos, one of the heroes of La Isla, the restorers of Spanish liberty. About the same time—viz. the 2d July, four battalions of the Royal Guards, amounting to about 1500 men, revolted at Madrid, and encamped themselves in the Prado, where they had continued 24 hours when the accounts came away, though they had been weakened by desertions.

We have repeatedly been informed by Correspondents at Paris and in Spain, of the employment, by the French Ultras, of money to stir up revolts in Spain, and of the aid given to these efforts by Ferdinand himself. We were slow to credit these rumours, not because they were improbable, but because they were so probable that they are likely to be made without p[illegible] But events strongly corroborate these assertions, and lead us to believe that the whole of the disturbances in Spain have their origin in foreegn or Royal intrigues. Spain was for a considerable time parfactly tranquil. Nearly at the time of the accession of the Ultra-Royalists in Trance to power, the disturbances commenced—and where?—in those provinces only which border on Erance. In the next place, there was the plot discovered near Madrid, utterly unaided & unjustified by any feelings among the people, and conducted by an officer of the Household of one of the branches of the Royal Family. Now, at last, we have this mutiny of the Guards. When we see how utterly unsupported they are by any part of the people, how repugnant the general spirit of the army is to them, it is evident that their movement was not the effect of contagion from without, but of some direct incitements and studied seductions. The Universal, a Ministerial paper, says—"Deceit, promises, money, have all been "lavishly employed to organise a rebellion in the "troops which surround the throne." The guards will no doubt be disbanded[illegible] Royal Family will probably be put u[illegible]me sort of control, and still more [illegible] measures will be taken to prevent [illegible] of French influence, the very name happily, is odious in Spain. The [illegible]e of this mutiny, with the defeat of [illegible] not only will make its suppression [illegible] but its consequences more decisive. [illegible]ews from Greece is highly satisfac[illegible]here is no doubt that Chourschid [illegible]s been defeated by the Greek forces [illegible]e which was renewed four days—the [illegible]0th, and 31st of May, and the 1st of [illegible] On the last day the Turks were com[illegible]orsted, and fled towards Glyky, vi[illegible]y pursued by the Greeks, who became [illegible] their baggage. In the Morea (it is [illegible] from Zante) the Greeks have [illegible] of Patras, after having de[illegible] Yousoff, Pachas, who had [illegible]e force, and attempted to [illegible]stle of the Morea also sur[illegible]ndered t[illegible]m, and no place of much im[illegible]portance remains in the Turkish possession in the Peloponessus. Let the wretches who talk of the degradation of the Greeks, point out a people in modern times, who, scattered, trod upon, deserted, and disarmed, as they were, have done so much to vindicate liberty.

A Lisbon Mail has arrived this morning, bringing Papers to the 28.h ult. The following is an extract:—

LISBON, JUNE 28,

The most remarkable subject discussed in the Cortes was the Order of the Day on the 26th—viz. the additional Articles to the Constitution for Brazil.

Senor Soares Azenedo brought up the Report of the Committee charged to draw up these additional Articles. In a long preamble the Reporter stated the opinion of the Committee to be, after mature reflection, a system of absolute union between the two kingdoms was an absolute impossibility, that the Legislature must for certain affairs be necessarly different in each of the kingdoms, that the Executive Power cannot act in Brazil without a permanent and ample delegation, and that all its ramifications must be free from any immediate dependence on Portugal. The first Article proposed by the Committee is, therefore—

I. There shall be in the kingdom of Brazil and in that of Portugal and Algarva, two Assemblies of Cortes—one in each kingdom, composed of Representatives elected by the people, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. A vehement debate of extreme lenght ensued, and was adjourned without a decision.

The Marriage Act Ammendment Bill was finally passed last night in the House of Commons. It is a bad botched-up piece of work—an attempt to remedy injustice, by injustice, and stupidity by stupidity.

We give the following astounding fact from the Dublin Journal received this morning:—

Appalling Distress—"We understand that One Hundred and Forty persons have died of Starvation and Fever in one parish in the County of Mayo, during the short space of ten days! The greatest anxiety prevails in Dublin to ascertain the particulars of this extraordinary calamity. We shall in next publication, communicate the frightful details, but in the meantime, our readers must remain satisfied with our full conviction of the truth, of this appalling fact. We understand also that the greatest exertions are making in the highest quarters, and at the Mansion-house, to investigate the causes, and to prevent the further extension of positive famine in the County of Mayo.

In the county of Cork, the far greatest distress exists in the populous and extensive Barony of Duhallow; low, distant from all relief and the sea coast; particularly the Carberys four great Baronies of immense extent, including the parish of Skull. In the great baronies Duhallow and and the Carberys no relief from England or elsewhere can be misapplied. Our private letters state the diligence and humanity of Lord Carberry on the coast, and Mr. Wrixon Becher, and the Central Committee in Duhallow, which meet regularly at Kanturk, to be very great—all complain of the pinching misery at this last moment of awful distress. In Duhallow no public works have yet commenced.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 12—Arrived his Majesty's ship Samarang, from India—left Madras 6th March.

FOLMOUTH, JULY 11—Passed the port the Coldstream, Stephens, from London for Bengal.

DEAL, JULY 12—Arrived last night and sailed for the River, the Borneo, Ross, from Batavia.

INDIA.—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury met yesterday at twelve o'clock, at Fife-House, to hear the parties claiming the booty taken in the Deccan, by the army under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G. C. B. in 1817. It is understood that their Lordships were occupied throughout the day in considering an application made by the Counsel for the Marquis of Hastings to postpone the hearing of these claims, which was opposed on behalf of the Army of the Deccan, on account of the long period which had already elapsed since the prize in question was captured by them. We believe the result of their Lordships' deliberations was, that the meeting should be adjourned to Saturday next, the 20.h inst., when the Counsel of the Marquis of Hastings are required to be prepared with a statement of the grounds upon which his Lordship and the grand army found their claims, and of the evidence necessary to support the same. The meeting broke up at about three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JULY 13.h,

TRADE TO THE EAST INDIES.

Mr. Forbes presented a petition from certain individuals interested in remittances from India, complaining of the injurious alteration in the rate of exchange with India and praying that all restrictions on the importation of sugar from India might be taken off.

Mr. Bernal was desirous that this important subject should undergo a full investigation and discussion.

Mr. Money condemned the existing monopoly affecting East Indian produce.

M. Bright conceided that no country had greater freedom of trade than India, and insisted at some length on the evils which had resulted from the introduction of our manufactures into India.

Mr. Hume pledged himself to refute all the statements of the Hon. Member for Bristol.

The Petition was then brought up, and ordered to be printed.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, FROM JUNE 17TH TO THE 23D.

HOUSE OF LORDS,—MONDAY, JUNE 17.

NAVIGATION ACT.—The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of three Bills, which went to repeal the Navigation Act. The intention of the bills was to keep as near the navigation laws as possible, at the same time to make the country the entrepot of all other nations. With regard to the additional freedom given to commerce, it was only necessary for him to observe, that it was a great mistake to suppose that our country, by throwing obstacles in the way of other countries should benefit itself. Nothing could be more true than that the more other countries increased in wealth and prosperity, the greater would be the advantage to our own commerce and manufactures. The distress of our manufacturers arose from the want of adequate return; let other countries go on increasing in wealth and prosperity, and there was scarcely any limit that could be assigned to the returns that might be received by our manufacturers for the products of their capital and industry.——The Earl of Harewood had no objection to the trade of all countries being put on the same footing, but that could not be done until the duty on foreign wool was repealed.—The Bills were read a second time.

COLONIAL AND AMERICAN TRADE.—Earl Bathurst moved the second reading of the West India and American Trade Bill, and the Colonial Trade Bill. The first Bill was to throw the trade open between the United States and the West India Islands, putting a protecting duty on the articles imported and exported to and from the islands in American bottoms. The other Bill was for opening a free trade with all foreign Colonies, whether they were or were not independent. There was another regulation to allow British vessels to carry rum and sugar from the West India Islands to any port in Europe; the project was not new, as an Act was passed in the reign of George II. to the same effect.—The Marquis of Bute complained of the existence of the Slave Trade; and hoped measure would be taken to check the traffic. The Bills were then read a second time,—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—The Bankrupt Laws' Amendment Bill was read a second time.—The Bankrupt Joint Commission Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MARRIAGE ACT.—The Duke of Richmond presented a Petition from Arthur Chichester, Esq. in which the Petitioner stated that he was nearly related to the present Marquis of Donegal, and, according to law, was the presumptive heir to his title, inasmuch as the marriage which had been contracted long since by the Noble Marquis was not a legal marriage; that there was now a Bill before their Lordships' House containing a retrospective clause, which, if passed into a law, would legalize the said marriage; and therefore the Petitioner prayed that such clause might not form a part of the Bill, as his claim to the title would thereby be defeated. Ordered to lie on the table.—The House having gone into a Committee on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill, Lord Ellenborough addressed their Lordships in support of the measure. All men must consider the present state of the laws respecting marriages as very unsettled, and feel the nesessity of altering them. As the law now stood, clandestine marriages might be made valid by bands; and marrieges that were not clandestine might be set aside in consequence of the non observance of certain forms. His firm belief was, that a certain form of words did not make the marriage contract: but that every marrrage, contracted by parties in condition fit to be marriad, was valid by the law of God, and ought to remain so. When marriages were once formed, he maintained that they should never be rendered void for any cause, except that of adultery in one of the parties. Bad men had discovered that the marriages they had contracted might be set aside; they therefore disgraced, and were divorced from their wives; and bad men, from the hope of getting property, sought to set aside the marriages of their brothers and other near relations, for the purpose of bastradizing their children.—Lord Stowell admitted that the present legislation was most defective on the subject; but, as it was a subject of great importance, he was anxious to have the further delibaration of it put off to the next Session.—The Earl of Westmorland said the law was at present in such a state that there was no security for property. It was necessary for the security of families, to put a stop to the ruinous effect of the present marriage laws. He objected to the postponement of the bill, at that would be only giving time for the multiplication of the evils which it was meant to remedy,—The Lord Chancellor did not say that the present marriage laws did not stand in need of amendment, but he was certain the present bill would not effect the desired object; and the retrospective clause in it did not answer the views or intentions of its supporters. They should legislate on such a principle, that the parties should know at the monent they were leaving the church whether they were married or not.—The Earl of Liverpool said it would be better, although it was late in the session, to make a law on the subject. He could wish, if the laws could be so connected, that a marriage once made could never be broken.—After a few remarks from several Peers on the 1st and 2d clauses of the bill, it was agreed to take the consideration of the other clauses on a future day.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.—Petitions against the Roman Chatholic Peers' Bill were presented by the Bishop of Exeter from a parish in Kent; by Lord Colchester, from Colchester; and by other noble lords, from various places.

MARRIAGE ACT.—The home went into a Committee on this bill.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Earl of Liverpool, said that every means that could be devised by human ingenuity ought to be resorted to for the purpose of preventing improper marriages; but that when these marriages had been celebrated under the solemn sanction of religion, they ought to be indissoluble. The principle of lagislation should be, "Those whom God hath joined, let no man put asunder."—Lord Redesdale had prepared clauses in 1812, with a view to another bill, but which were not at the present moment in a state fit to be proposed. His Lordship read clauses, the object of which was to enact a variety of regulations relative to the obtaining of marriage licences, for the purpose of preventing improper marriages.—The Earl of Harrowby thought that this difficulty attended the clauses read by his noble and learned friend, that they made no provision against improper marriages by banns.—The Lord Chancellor moved the postponement of the further consideration of the retrospective clause, till they had decided as to the best means of preventing clandestine marriages in future. Upon this motion the Committee divided—Contents, 40; Non Contents, 69; Majority against the motion, 29.—Lord Ellenborough then reurged the grounds upon which he called upon the Committee to prevent any further evil arising from the nullifying of marriages for want of consents, or defect of form under the operation of the marriage Act, and stated his intention of moving (the clause as it stood, only rendering valid existing marriages) to extend the operation of the clause to the rendering valid all marriages which had taken place since 1754, the date of the Marriage Act, with the exception of those which had been declared null, and of those where the parties, aware of the nullity of the first marriage, had contracted a second marriage; and also with a proviso that dignities, honours, and property whether they had descended to the children of any such marriage, or in consequence of its acknowledged nullity, to the heir at law, should remain in the possession of those persons to whom they had descended, and their descendants, with some other amendments.—Lord Liverpool said it was his intention to introduce a clause to prevent this Act from extending to any causes now pending, or to be instituted before a competent tribunal within the next twelve months.—Lord Holland was of opinion that the operation of the whole measure would be destroyed, if the noble Earl's proposals were agreed to. Virtue and generosity demanded the repeal of the Act of 1754.—The Earl of Liverpool than proposed his clause which on a division was lost by 58 against 42. The further consideration was then postponed, and their Lordships adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20—EAST INDIA TRADE.—The Marquis of Lansdowne presented two petitions from merchants and ship-owners of Liverpool, referring to the Bill before the House granting advantages to the West India Colonies and praying an equivalent to the [illegible] Trade, by permitting vessels to trade of smaller tonnage, and that the duties on sugar and other Eastern produce might be reduced. Earl Bathurst observed, that we were bound to give every just protection to the West India trade. The petitioner were then laid on the table, and the West India trade Bill passed.

MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of Lord Ellenborough, the House resolved into a Committee on this Bill.—Lord Redesdale stated the purport of some further clauses which he intended to move. Their object was to prevent fraudulent marriages either by licence or banns. If persons married under false names, he proposed that, their identity being proved, the marriages were to stand good. An affidavit to be made on taking out banns as well as licences, and perjury in either case to be punished. The affidavits for banns to be made before a magistrate. The amendments were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be discussed on Monday. The Bishop of Chester expressed his intention of bringing in a bill next session to permit marriages in chapels.—Adjourned.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 22.—On the Duke of Portland moving the second reading of the Bill for enabling Catholic Peers to take their seats in the House, the Lord Chancellor referred to the fixed and unchangeable character of the Constitution as established in 1688. His Lordship admitted that whatever the Legislature has made, it may unmake or modify, and therefore that the Legislature of to-day may alter what that of yesterday enacted, and that of to-morrow what is done by the Legislature of to-day. But while his Lordship made this concession, he referred to the several Statutes made at the period of the Revolution, including those against Catholics, in which the wording marked them to be particularly different from the ordinary laws of the realm. They are expressly stated to be "essential fundamental laws made for ever;" whereas, the other enactments of that period run in the usual Parliamentary language. He did not say, that because of the foregoing peculiarity, those fundamental laws were absolutely irrevocable; but still nothing short of the most paramount necessity could justify their infraction; and before they were trampled upon, not only immediate but remote advantage unalloyed with evil, should be obvious from doing to. His Lordship then took an extensive view, both legal and political, of the measure before the House, and entered his protest against it in the most solemn terms.—The Earl of Liverpool, in his speech, which was characterised by his Lordship's accustomed energy and clearness observed in one place on the disadvantage of dividing this Bill from the general measure of emancipation. The latter, if confined to this country solely, would, in his opinion, have always met with insurmountable objections; but when it came before Parliament, combined with the powerful considerations derived to the question from Ireland, where the great ma[illegible] were Catholics [illegible] the fundamental laws of the Constitution, and with them to disturb the religious peace of the people. The Bill was also opposed by Lord Colchester & Lord Redesdale; and strenuously supported by the Duke of Portland, Erskine, Lord Holland, and Lord Grenville.—The debate lasted till half-past twelve o'clock, when a division took place.—The numbers for the second reading were 199—against it, 171. Majority, 42. The bill is consequetly lost.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.—SALT TAX: Five petitions were presented, complaining of the effect of this tax on the fisheries.——Mr Curwen said great discontest existed in the fisheries on the subject.——The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was his original intention that the tax should be 2s. in England, and the fisheries should be duty free for the period of 2 years; but from the alarm which the fisheries seemed to feel, he was not disposed to adhere to his original intention.—Gen. Gascoyne thought, that as much material changes might take place, the sooner the public mind was set at rest the better.——Mr. Birch presumed that those manufactories using salt should be equally free as [illegible] The Chancellor of the exchequer [illegible] Fitzgerald [illegible]ess which arose [illegible] him in asking [illegible]r. Goulburn [illegible]s to that coun[illegible] had been a rea[illegible] to say that the [illegible] admit of no d[illegible]ence of the peo[illegible]ld not be accon[illegible]d not lend its aid [illegible]—Mr. Goulburn r[illegible] Government of I[illegible]re called upon to interfere, a Committee [illegible]inted by the Lord Lieutenant, which [illegible]d the distress where it appeared not [illegible] Besides this, a measure had been [illegible]orward for employing the poor, by which [illegible] was placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, to be laid out by him without any interference by Grand Juries. The distress though great, was confined to particular counties. When the funds already voted were exhausted, he would then submit such measures to the House as the new exigency might seem to demand.—— Mr. John Smith said, that from a well-authenticated statement, it appeared that 92639 inhabitants in Clare, and 132,000 in Cork, were absolutely without the means of subsistence. The distress was of two urgent a nature to be relieved by such measnres as had been adopted.——Mr. Peel observed that the whole attention of the Irish Government was incessantly occupied with this subject—The conversation then dropped.

Mr. Hobhouse postponed his motion for the repeal of the House and Window Tax to the 2d of July.

THE BUDGET.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Friday se'nnight he would open the budget.

In a Committee. the Chanhellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution for the advance of 2[illegible],000*l.* which, with prior votes, would make [illegible]vance in the whole of 400,000l. to defray the expenses of public works in Ireland; and another resolution for the advance of two millions to defray the expense of public works in Great Britain.—Agreed to.

The Attorney-General brought in a Bill for repealing an Act of last Session respecting the sittings of Court of Justice.——Mr. Creevey said that bills ought not to be brought in at that late hour (one o'clock), when there were only nine Members present; and the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY JUNE 18—At four o'clock the Speaker counted the house, and there not being forty Members present, he adjourned it to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.—Petitions were presented from the fisheries against the Salt Tax.

LANCASTER GAOL.—Mr. Alderman Wood presented a petition from John Knight, complaining of the cruel treatment which he had received during his confinement in the Castle of Lancaster, for having attended a peaceable meeting at Manchester.——Mr. B. Wilbraham said there were two allegations in the petition to which he wished to advert. He denied that the petitioner had been confined in a damp cell; for he could state upon himself to state, that none of the cells in the castle of Lancaster were damp. With regard to the allegation of the turnkey having removed him from one room to another upon receiving a sum of ten shillings, he believed it to be equally unfounded.——Mr. Alderman Wood said that the petitioner had been put to hard labour, which was no part of sentence.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

COUNTY COURT FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.—Mr. Lennard presented a petition from [illegible]000 of the householders [illegible] of Middlesex [illegible] Court for the Recovery of Small Debts. [illegible] was the effect on one part; he stated that he had made a true return to the House; but on his own admission he had left out the fees received by him at Enfield and the county places where the Court was held; and also the fees he received for postponements. He trusted that at some time or other the House would be persuaded to look into the subject; and if it did, he pledged himself to show that the benefit of the Court might be extended and the fees diminished, and yet the County Clerk have a fair emolument for his labour, unless indeed he had paid for the situation and expected large interest on his capital. He moved that the petition should be brought up.—Mr. Courtenay denied, on the authority of the Chief Judge of the Court, that any fees had been taken by the Chief Clerk, which were not sanctioned by the Act of Parliament. The petition emanated from persons who were actuated by the worst motives, and he therefore move that it be rejected—Dr Lushington and others thought the subject should be inquired into——Mr. Wynn said as the petition attacked the character of the judge who presided on ex parte statements, he could not consent to let it lie on the table.—Mr. Creevey observed, if the Rigt Hon. President (Mr. Wynn) was to have his way as to the petitions of the people, he would establish the character of that House for insanity (hear, hear, and a laugh). The petition was laid on the table.

LICENSING SYSTEM.—Mr. James presented a petition from William Pridall, a publican in the parish of Tipton Hull, near Lichester, Somersetshire, complaining that his licence had, through interference of two magistrates, named Woodford and Priest, been refused him, although he had held it for 16 years previously.—Mr. Peel complained of the language of the petition; and referred to a statement made by M. Woodford, with a view of showing that the refusal of the petitioner's licence was warranted by the disorderly conduct which was pursued in his house.—The petition was laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—Mr. Rose presented a petition from the parish of Butford, in Suffolk, praying for Parliamentary Reform, and complaining of agricultural distress.—Mr. Coke supported the petition, and observed that the greatest difficulties had been thrown in the way of the meeting from which this petition emanated by some of the neighbouring magistrates. He also observed, that the putting the petition into other hands than those of the County Members was a proof that one at least of these Hon. Members had lost the confidence of the petitioners.—Mr. Gooch said, that he was not at all surprised at being told he had lost the confidence of the petitioners, for he had long since differed from them in his views of politics.

Mr. Western condemned the conduct of the Magistrates.

Mr. Hume said, that the present was an instance of the injury the country received from having clergymen in the commission of the peace.—The petition was laid on the table.

Sir W. Rose presented similar petitions from the hundreds of Headwash and Shoge, in the county of Sussex.—Mr. Western gave notice, that the on earliest open day he would submit a series of resolutions to the house, descriptive of the distress which [illegible] all classes, particularly the agricult[illegible] way of showing how far, that [illegible] altered value of [illegible]

The Corn Importation Bill was read a third time and passed.

IRISH TITHES.—Mr. Daly, rose to move the order of the day for taking into consideration the subject of tithes in Ireland.—Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Fitzgerald, urged the hon. gentleman to postpone his motion till next session, which, after being assured that the subject was under the consideration of the Irish Government, he consented to do.—Mr. Hume then rose, and said, as the Hon. member had declined to go on with the motion, he would at once bring the subject of Tithes and the Church Establishment in Ireland before the house. He would say fearlessly, without the dread of being accused of visionary opinions, that he considered the whole Church Establishment of Ireland as the material cause of all its disaffection. As the tithes were the most prominent and tangible part of that system, they bore all the odium, and might be looked upon as particularly objectionable. Judging from his own country (Scotland), and the good effects produced there by a resident and moral body of clergymen, he wished to see Ireland with a similar blessing The Honourable Secretary for Ireland had said the property of clergymen was as fully entitled to protection as the income of any individual: he (Mr. Hume) would admit that it was so, but he considered that the Church income was the property of the state, to be profitably disposed of for the general advantage. The hon. gentleman then went into statements to show that the property given to the Church for its [illegible] far too great, and that th[illegible]ops and many C[illegible]ly [illegible]on. [illegible]ere [illegible] were not [illegible] with which they [illegible] bad govt.; and if that opposition [illegible] not removed, must not they be at last driven to resistance? Of the 1271 benefices in Ireland, there were 763 in which the incumbents were resident, and 507 in which they were non resident. There were 453 unions, 727 benefices with glebes, and 544 without them. Could any one who talked about religion (and none were more ready to cant about it than his Majesty's Ministers) say that this was the best way to promote religion, and yet so many clergy were absent with the approbation of their bishops? These bishops disregarded the functions of religion, when they tolerated such system. In Ireland, the dignitaries of the church possessed two elevenths of the whole property of the country. The first object he intended to propose to the house was an inquiry into the values of the sees, with a view of discovering how they could be better disposed. At present, England and Ireland were the only countries were the clergy received one-tenth. In France, as archbishop had but 800*l.* and a Bishop 600*l* a year. The hon. member concluded by moving, "That the house do take into its consideration, early next session, the state of the Church Establishment of Ireland, and the manner of collecting the tithes, with a view of making a full equivalent to the clergy for that they now receive."—Mr. Ellice seconded the motion.

Mr. Dennis Brown said, with respect to the question of commutation of tithes, if the Hon. Member near him would not undertake to bring forward early in the next Session of Parliament, he pledged himself that he would press that question on the attention of the House; but he would have nothing to do with the revolutionary plans of the Hon Member for Aberdeen (hear, and a laugh)—Sir J. Newport forcibly contended for the revision of the tithe system. One of the promises held out at the Union by Mr. Pitt in this country, and by Lord Castlereagh in the other, was that a commutation of tithes should take place immediately. He moved, as an amendment, that the House should pledge itself to take the subject of tithes into their consideration early in the next Session, with a view to substitute a mode of providing for the Established Church different from the present vexatious and injurious system.—Mr. Goulborn maintained that the Clergy had a just right to the tithes, which were their property, just as much as any man's estate was the property of such man. If the hon. gentleman's plan of reform should once begin, if the race of spoliation was once run, could be tell where it would stop?—Mr. S. Rice, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Sir N. Colthurst, Colonel French, and Sir E. O'Brian, supported the amendment.—Mr. Pluckett said he had heard in the opening speech of the hon. member for Aberdeen the most dangerous doctrines—doctrines that went to the subversion of and the rights of property. If the positions of the hon. gentleman were true with regard to the clergy, they were also true with respect to the landlord. It was incumbent on his right hon. friend (Sir J. Newport) to separate himself from the principles of the hon. gentleman. The right hon. baronet could take an enlarged & comprehensive view of the subject; he was not guided by the vulgar arithmetic of the hon. gentleman.—Mr. Hume withdrew his motion, & the house divided on the amendment; for it, 65; against it, 72.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20—Mr. Wilmot brought in a Bill to regulate the governments of the two provinces of Upper and Lower [illegible]nada.—Sir J. Mackintosh said the Bill was a most important measure, since its object was, to consolidate the two provinces of Canada by effecting a union between them, and incorporating their legislatures; and therefore ample time should be given to ascertain the sentiments of the people.—Mr. Wilmot did not think it necessary to apply to the people of the provinces for their consent to the measure since their present constitution was derived from an Act of the British Legislature, and was intended to be temporary. The Bill was read a first time.

BANK CHARTER.—Mr. Ricardo inquired whether it was intended to persevere in the measure for extending the Charter of the Bank of England ten years, and giving additional facilities to country banks for the circulation of their notes?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the course he should feel it expedient to take would depend on the acquiescence of the Bank in the views of Government, and the period when they might present a petition for the renewal of their Charter.

On the motion of Mr. Byng, the second reading of the Mignate Chapel Bill was postponed to the next session.

The Scots Juries' Bill, after a lengthened discussion, was read a second time.

BUTTER TAX.—Sir N. Colthurst moved for a Committee of the whole House on the Act 56th George III, cap. 25, commonly called the Irish Butter Trade Act, with a view of proposing an addition of 10s. per cwt. to the import duty on foreign butter, by way of protection to the butter trade of Ireland.—The motion was supported by Sir J. Newport, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. C. H. Hutchinson, and Mr. Western; and opposed by Mr. Ricardo, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. T. Wilson, and Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] that the bank of England [illegible] issue one-pound notes, if the Directors should think fit, and that the country banks would be compelled to pay in Bank of England one-pound notes, convertible on demand into specie. The Bill would expire with the Bank Charter.—Adjourned.

On Friday night Mr. Wallace abandoned the Warehousing Bill this session, but pledged himself to bring it forward the next.—Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

THIRTY-FIRST

Madras Govt. Lottery.

THIRD CLASS.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

11TH NOVEMBER 1822.

No. 2987 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees
No. 2552 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees
No. 3139 1518 Prize of 1,000 Rupees
Nos. 2503 4346 Prizes of 500 Rupees
Nos. 84 792 4691 3051 1301 2[illegible]
of 300 Rupees each.

Prizes of 150 *Rupees each*

21	78	121	133	182	197	21[illegible]
242	276	285	319	465	586	60[illegible]
625	636	652	680	703	710	82[illegible]
874	980	1003	1016	1104	1115	121[illegible]
1251	1254	1259	1297	1406	1490	1519
1647	1789	1913	1933	1970	1996	2046
2146	2238	2253	2308	2333	2369	2390
2470	2475	2485	2553	2698	2723	2776
2863	2868	2874	2896	2920	2934	29[illegible]
3099	3127	3168	3172	3175	3817	
3333	3352	3356	3358	3414	35[illegible]	
3613	3657	3723	3768	3828		
4011	4019	4158	4198	42[illegible]		
44[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
4892	4960.					

The following large Prizes were drawn on Wednesday last.

Nos. 3694 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1701 1976 Prizes of 5,000 Rs. each.
Nos. 2493 1850 Prizes of 1,000 Rs. each.
Nos. 2405 263 4163 Prizes of 500 Rs. each.
Nos. 697 3378 Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

THE NEW TIMES.

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